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MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN WELSH SERIES
VOLUME I

PWYLL PENDEUIC DYUET

The First of the Four Branches of the Mabinogi edited from the White Book of Rhydderch with variants from the Red Book of Hergest

edited by

R. L. THOMSON

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To

MY PARENTS

PREFACE

IN preparing this edition I have had in mind chiefly those who are prevented by ignorance of modern Welsh from making use of *Pedeir Keinc y Mabinogi*. I have, however, assumed some knowledge of Middle Welsh, such as may be gained by reading the grammar and prose pieces in Strachan's *Introduction to Early Welsh*. Thus, although the glossary gives cross-references for most words, it assumes a knowledge of the verb *bot* and the forms of the pronominal prepositions.

In the notes I have touched on some points too elementary for Welsh readers, and, in the hope that the student will go on to read the whole Mabinogi, I have tried to make the Four Branches act as a commentary on themselves, going outside them only in case of need and then only as far as *Kulhwch* and similar material. The stylistic and linguistic similarity of all the stories is such that a citation of merely parallel phrases and expressions would be unending. The translations of portions of the text are intended to be as close to the original as possible and have no claim to merit on any other ground.

A departure from the practice of previous editors of Welsh texts will be found in the arrangement of the glossary. Hitherto the spelling has usually been tampered with in the interests of pronunciation and the arrangement has been based on modern Welsh practice. Thus *u*, having the sound of *v*, which is now represented by *f*, is sometimes altered to *f*, sometimes left alone but placed between *e* and *g*. In the belief that this practice only confuses the reader who has no modern Welsh (though it is a great help to those who have), it has been abandoned here, and the words appear in the glossary as they do in the text (except for initial lenition), and in the order of the Roman alphabet. To meet the objections about pronunciation I have adopted the *ð*

form in place of *d* in the glossary wherever it represents the voiced spirant, but for purposes of arrangement *d* and *ð* are the same letter.

It is a most pleasant duty to acknowledge my indebtedness to others. First and foremost to Sir Ifor Williams's edition, without which so much in these tales would still be obscure to us. Then to Professor Idris Foster, with whom I first read these tales in Oxford, and who has been so kind as to read a draft of the Notes and Introduction, and to provide valuable corrections and criticism. To Professor Myles Dillon and those of his colleagues at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies who have read the book in typescript and made suggestions and improvements, and given valuable advice at every stage. To Professor Thomas Jones and Professor T. Jones-Pierce, both of Aberystwyth, for expert advice freely given on points within their special competence. To my friends Angus Matheson and D. S. Thomson, of the Department of Celtic at Glasgow, for assistance with the task of proof-reading. And finally to the Dublin Institute for publishing this edition and accepting it for the series of Welsh texts of which it is to form part.

My hope is that the series may do something to make Celtic studies rather less of a closed book than they seem to be at present for many English scholars.

R. L. T.

February 1956

Note that this reprint incorporates revised dating of the MSS on p. xi.

February 2003

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INTRODUCTION

I. *The Manuscripts*

The Four Branches of the Mabinogi are extant in full in two manuscripts, the older of which, the White Book of Rhydderch, Peniarth MS. 4, now in the National Library of Wales, dates from the mid-fourteenth century; the other is the Red Book of Hergest, Jesus College, Oxford, MS. cxi, of the late fourteenth/early fifteenth century. In addition to these, two leaves bearing fragments of the second and third branches, and now forming part of Peniarth MS. 6, also in the National Library of Wales, have survived. These fragments are the remains of the oldest written version of the Four Branches of which we have any direct evidence, and have been dated to the second half of the thirteenth century.[1]

A comparison of the manuscripts, so far as the fragmentary nature of Peniarth 6 allows, shows that the similarities between them are far more striking than the discrepancies. This is especially true of the White Book and Red Book, which have virtually the same text. In orthography the RB is more modern and regular, while the WB is less consistent in modernizing its original: in vocabulary and syntax the RB occasionally substitutes more familiar synonyms and constructions for the obsolescent ones preserved by the WB. The more interesting of these differences will be found in the textual variants and in the notes. It is not perfectly clear what is the relation of each text to the other, but it is widely held that the RB is a copy either of the WB or of a manuscript very similar to it.[2]

[1] For the revised dating of these manuscripts see Daniel Huws, *Medieval Welsh Manuscripts* (Cardiff 2000) 57–64.

[2] The textual footnotes to the edited text naturally concentrate attention on the differences between W and R, but in instances where

The differences between Peniarth 6 and the White and Red Books, on the other hand, are such as to make it extremely unlikely that the WB is derived from Peniarth 6. They are, however, not sufficiently great to require that we postulate a separate recension in order to account for them. In these three manuscripts we have one single version of the story, modified only by the hazards of copying, by changing styles of orthography, and by the modernizations of the RB scribe.

II. *Date*

The composition of these stories as we have them cannot be later than the early thirteenth century. So much is determined by the manuscripts themselves. Is it possible to say how much older they are?

Among the formal differences between the versions orthography has already been mentioned as important. Even if the two fragments of Peniarth 6 had not survived we should be able on the evidence of surviving archaic spellings in the White Book to put its original as far back as the date of the Black Book of Carmarthen, Peniarth MS. 1, of the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries.[1] Examples are *w* for *u* or *f*, as *rywedawt*, *wal*, *sewyll*;

it is possible to compare them with a third version, as with the fragments in P6 of *Branwen* and *Manawydan*, a quite different picture emerges. In the relevant portions of P6 (less than 100 lines) there are over forty places in which W and R differ from P6 and agree perfectly with each other. Two conclusions are possible; either that R is a copy of W, or that both derive from a common original now lost. Weisgerber, who in ZCP 15 examined in detail the relationship of W and R, together with the other MSS., in the story of *Peredur*, concluded (ibid. 159) that there was no evidence to support any other conclusion than that R could be derived from W. This, however, is not quite the same thing as proving that R is a copy of W. Professor Thomas Jones suggests to me that there are in fact a very few places in which the reading of R is superior to that of W, and he concludes that the two MSS. derive independently and indirectly from a common source. It is sometimes possible to regard these superior readings in R as corrections suggested by the context to an intelligent and thoughtful copyist.

[1] RWM i 297; HEW 42, 78, plate 16.

t for *th*, as *wnaet*, *deupet*; *t* for spirant *d*, as *haut*, *oet*, *trydyt*, *dihenyt*; *v* for *w*, as *vely*, *vreic*; and *ff* for *u* or *f*, as *kyffranc*, *diffetheeist*.

The survival of the fragments enables us to go further, for among their peculiarities is the absence of prosthetic *y-* in words beginning in *s-* followed by another consonant, as *stryw* for *ystryw*, and *stlys* for *ystlys*. This vowel is regularly represented in the spelling of the Black Book of Carmarthen by *i-* or *y-*, even in the oldest part, which dates from about the middle of the twelfth century. Another word with prosthetic *y-* is *ystrad*, Ir. *srath*, which is found with the initial vowel, as *istrat*, *estrat*, as far back as the place-names in the Book of Llandaf (which cannot be earlier than the second quarter of the twelfth century),[1] side by side with *strat*, which might be influenced by Latin *strata*. The spelling *ystrad*, guaranteed as a disyllable by the metre, is found in a poem addressed to Hywel ap Goronwy, who died in 1106.[2] Given the linguistic conservatism of the Welsh bards this spelling may be taken as proving that prosthetic *y-* was already well established and becoming recognized by the end of the eleventh century. The original from which Peniarth 6 was copied, and in which the prosthetic vowel presumably did not appear, would then be somewhat earlier.

The evidence of the loanword *makwyf*, pl. *makwyueit*, Ir. *maccoím*, the final *-f* (= *v*) of which is peculiar to the WB, points in the same direction. It has been lost in the RB spelling *mackwy*, and had already disappeared, as attested by rhyme in a poem by Cynddelw, before 1150.[3]

A further argument, based on the disyllabic pronunciation of *maes* in verse (of which there is none in this first branch), is less satisfactory, in view of the fact that verses in a prose text may bear a variety of relations to the date of the prose.[4]

[1] LL xix, xxix, 32, 43.
[2] BBC 74. 5; HW 406 n 31; LHEB 527–8.
[3] MA 183 a 18.
[4] Mab. 58.

Other internal evidence for dating the composition of the Four Branches is less conclusive, but not inconsistent with the deductions already drawn, and which point to the eleventh century.

The date of the events as the narrator conceived them to have happened is very remote indeed: the absence of any mention of Roman or Saxon, or of Arthur, who fought against the latter, shows that the period was intended to be pre-Roman. The author also intended to omit all reference to Christianity; he failed hopelessly with the dialogue, but succeeded fairly well with the narrative, carefully pointing out that Pryderi was baptized only with the baptism that was used in those days. The reference to Caswallon in *Branwen* echoes the name of Cassiuellaunos, the opponent of Julius Caesar,[1] and the fact that (apart from the burial of Brân's head in London, the mention of Hereford, Oxford, and other unnamed towns in England, and the expedition to Ireland) the whole action of the Four Branches takes place within Wales, with no recollection of the occupation of the old territories to the north and east, is sufficient to prove that no such antiquity can be claimed for the stories in their present form.

The Irish elements which are so prominent in *Branwen* do not help us very much, for they may stem from any one of the contacts between Wales and Ireland, from the Goidelic colonies in Llŷn and Dyfed (in which W. J. Gruffydd saw the starting-point of the Four Branches),[2] down to the youth in exile of Gruffydd ap Cynan in Ireland (1055–75), or even later. Relations between Wales and Ireland were close throughout the Dark Ages and the medieval period.[3]

Social life as depicted in these stories is essentially that of the

[1] *De Bello Gallico* v 18ff.

[2] Mab. 16–19.

[3] Cf. K. Meyer, 'Early Relations between Gael and Brython', *Cymmrodorion Transactions* (1895–6) 55–86, and C. O'Rahilly, *Ireland and Wales* (London, 1924).

heroic or post-heroic age, rather than any definable period of medieval society. In such terms as *gwr*, *gwrogaeth*, there are clear indications of personal vassalage, but this is simply the old comitatus relationship of a man and his lord unless and until the state of vassalage is combined with and made a necessary condition of land-holding. The terms may indeed have been suggested by Norman usage, but on the Continent the use of *homo*, *hominium*, in this sense goes back to the ninth century. In the Four Branches *marchawc* is rather 'rider, horseman, mounted man' than 'knight', though the latter sense is clear enough in the Romances. Whatever the situation may have been when the stories were written, the society depicted is essentially pre-Conquest. It may well be, however, that details of dress and equipment do reflect the contemporary scene rather than show any historical perspective into the past.

Such loanwords as occur, and they are very few, *pali* being the most prominent in the first branch, seem to be the names of things imported which have brought their foreign names with them, rather than words suggesting penetration by speakers of the foreign language. In the *Dream of Rhonabwy*, which can be shown from the reference in it to Madog ap Maredudd, who died in 1160, not to be earlier than the latter part of the twelfth century, the proportion of French loanwords is enormously increased.[1]

The earliest surviving text of the Laws of Hywel Dda, in the Black Book of Chirk, Peniarth MS. 29, written about 1200,[2] is too late to give us any information about the *cylch* or circuit which rulers in the Four Branches make in person, but which is no longer customary for them by the time the surviving law texts were written down. There is some reason to believe that it might have been given up in the early eleventh century when usurpers disliked the thought of putting themselves so much in

[1] BR xxxvii–xli; the editor suggests a date 1220–5.
[2] RWM i 359.

the power of their subjects.[1] In any case, such information, even if available, would not be of great weight, for the author is not necessarily describing a current custom when he attributes certain habits to persons in a story set in pre-Roman Britain.

It is possible, too, that a period in which all Wales was united under one ruler would be a favourable time for the exchange of stories between North and South. Our tales are most probably edited in the South, but a good deal of the matter concerns people belonging to the North. Such a period of unity occurred in the first half of the tenth century under Hywel Dda, and again under Gruffydd ap Llywelyn (1055–63), but one wonders whether there was not always free-trade in stories, more especially as there was a class of *kyuarwydyeit*, or story-tellers, to foster it.

The conclusion suggested by the orthographic evidence was that the Four Branches took their present shape late in the eleventh century; the other evidence is all very uncertain in itself, but it gains some additional force from being consistent with the orthographic indications.

III. *Mabinogion* and *Mabinogi*

The four tales of which *Pwyll* is the first are known as the Four Branches of the Mabinogi. Although the term *mabinogion* has ever since the appearance of Lady Guest's translation been applied to a whole series of Welsh tales, from the earliest of them all, *Culhwch and Olwen*, down to the romances of *Peredur*, *Geraint*, and the *Lady of the Fountain*, this usage is incorrect, for the name is properly used only of the Four Branches, and is not applicable to the whole collection of medieval prose tales. The true form of the name is uncertain: what occurs at the end of *Pwyll* in both manuscripts is generally accounted to be merely an error for *mabinogi*.[2]

[1] PKM xxxv–xxxvi. [2] See note 654.

From the title *llyma dechreu mabinogi* in the Red Book, and the colophons at the end of each of the tales in both texts, it is quite clear that *mabinogi* is a term applicable only to this tetralogy. What does it mean?

There are three main interpretations, all of which have this much in common, that they identify the first syllable with the noun *mab*, 'son, boy'. First in point of time is Stephens's suggestion that it meant juvenile tales, or tales written to while away the time of young chieftains.[1] This is partly etymological speculation and partly the result of a feeling that tales into which magic and the supernatural enter largely are fit only for children. If we can put aside our own prejudices against magic and the supernatural, it must be obvious to us that the tales dealt with adult life in an adult way.

The second explanation, which originated with Rhŷs,[2] assumes an as yet unproven word *mabinog*, 'a literary apprentice, a student of the art of literature', and concludes that a *mabinogi* is the stuff upon which he first exercised his memory and talents.

The third, and most satisfactory view, now generally accepted, is that *mabinogi* means 'a tale of youth', and it is in fact used to translate the medieval Latin *infantia*, which has that sense.[3] The name will then be applicable to a tale of childhood and youth, though it will not be surprising if there is a tendency for it to become a complete biography from the cradle to the grave.

We are not told explicitly whose *mabinogi* these four tales constitute, but we shall find that the only person to be born in

[1] *Literature of the Kymry* 411, 417. It may be noted that Lhuyd, who admits that the meaning of the word is unknown to him, in AB 262*b* rightly uses the 'singular', and lists only the Four Branches as having this title.

[2] RBM viii–ix; Loth 11–15.

[3] RWM i 332 on Peniarth 14. 116 *llyma vabinogi Iesu Grist*; WBM xxvi; PKM xlii–liii; Mab. 39–40; Jones-Jones trans. xii.

the first and die in the last is Pryderi. According to the Irish terminology the first branch, *Pwyll*, would contain his *compert*, the story of his conception and birth, as in fact it does, the second would record his *macgnímartha* or youthful deeds, and the last would be his *aided* or death-tale.

In every part except the first, however, Pryderi is only of minor importance, and in the second he is almost completely eclipsed by the story of Branwen and the other Irish matter. In the third he reappears, but spends most of the time lost in the enchanted castle, while Manawydan holds the stage, although it is his father's ill-treatment of Gwawl which is given as the cause of the enchantment which is laid upon Dyfed, and by which he suffers. In the fourth tale he is again a figure of some importance, but is cheated and slain, and once more most of the story has no concern with him at all.

All this may well go to show that the Pryderi cycle is far older than the eleventh century, and that in fixing the date of the surviving recension, we have at most discovered only the last occasion when originally unrelated material was incorporated into the *mabinogi* of Pryderi.

IV. *The First Branch*

The first portion of *Pwyll* tells how the lord of Dyfed made a compact of friendship with Arawn, king of Annwn, and how they changed places in order to overcome Hafgan, another king of Annwn; from the parallels cited by W. J. Gruffydd in *Rhiannon* this seems to have been intended as the original *compert*-story of Pryderi, half of mortal and half of supernatural parentage, like the heroes of classical mythology, but it is frustrated by the chivalrous conduct of Pwyll. However loosely attached this section may appear, it is by no means irrelevant, for in it we find how Pwyll gets his name, and the friendly relations between Annwn and Dyfed are established from which springs the gift of swine which is made use of in *Math*.

The second part of the story deals with Pwyll's adventure on the mound at Arberth (a place where Pryderi and Manawydan in the third branch both have equally odd adventures), how his curiosity is engaged by Rhiannon's elusiveness, how he submits to begging her to wait for him, and makes the appointment to marry her, how he is tricked by Gwawl, but with Rhiannon's help turns the tables on his rival. The mainspring in this section is the well-known folk-tale of the rash promise, but it is also integrated in the *mabinogi*, for despite Gwawl's promise that there would be no repercussions, the enchantment of Dyfed in the third branch is represented as a delayed revenge for his ill-treatment at the court of Hefeydd Hen.

Finally we come to the actual story of Pryderi's birth and loss, the core of the first branch. Here again there are folk-tale elements, the great claw which seizes Teyrnon's foal (and which is distantly related to the Grendel of the Old English *Beowulf*), the abnormally rapid growth of the infant Pryderi, and the penance of Rhiannon falsely accused of infanticide. The tale concludes with his restoration to his mother, the death of Pwyll, and Pryderi's conquests and marriage. Apart from a couple of mentions of his name in the second branch we shall hear no more of him until the third branch brings the scene once more to Dyfed.

V. *Literary Qualities*

In one sense an appreciation of the Four Branches as literature deserves pride of place in any Introduction, for it is the chief end of reading them; but at the same time it has to be accepted that there are barriers to be surmounted before the text is well enough known and easily enough read to be apprehended as literature. The aim of such editions as this is to assist the reader to surmount those barriers of language and outlook, and to make the closest possible contact with the tales themselves.

Like so much of the medieval literature the Four Branches are anonymous, in that no tradition as to their authorship survives. In one sense they have no author, for all the materials are traditional and the process of combining them into coherent tales must have been going on for centuries, for the basic ingredients are mythology and folk-tale. None the less the existence of only one finished version in prose leaves open the conclusion that at some point, probably in the eleventh century, a final ordering and polishing took place, and scholars are generally agreed that the resulting work has such homogeneity and shows such evident signs of more than ordinary skill in narrative and dialogue alike that we may be justified in calling the man who produced it not 'editor' or 'redactor' but 'author'. It may fairly be disputed whether our appreciation of the Four Branches is increased by an awareness of the many strands woven together in their composition, which the late Professor Gruffydd devoted so much of his life to disentangling, but that awareness certainly increases our respect for the skill of the weavers. Few readers not versed in 'storyology' will perceive the hidden clues which lead him to his dissection and analysis. Beyond the suggestion that the author might have been the *famosus ille Bledhericus fabulator* mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, no attempt to identify him has been made.

For a literary appreciation of the Four Branches the reader may be referred to the translators' preface of the version recently produced by Professors Gwyn Jones and Thomas Jones. It is worth while also to add what Dr. Parry says on the subject.

'It is almost impossible to over-emphasize the literary powers of the man who gave the Four Branches their final form. The reader is constantly struck by his artistic excellence. His strong point is not the welding together of tales and parts of tales to produce a perfectly rounded masterpiece, for his patchwork of stories is uneven in texture and full of gaps. His greatness lies in his narrative power. He has the first essential of a creative artist, complete control of his medium, language. . . . He shapes his

sentences and puts them together in such a way as to produce a lively, swift-moving style, which could not be bettered for narrative purposes. . . . The story-teller knows to the full the value of dialogue for his purpose.'[1]

Like the Icelandic saga-writers he can let the story tell itself through the mouths of its characters, and the narrative is almost entirely a record of outward happenings, open to the observation of all.

An excellent example of the use of conversation is the opening scene of *Pwyll*. There is no greeting between the speakers, for Arawn is outraged by Pwyll's conduct over the stag, and Pwyll does not know who the stranger is; to be the first to utter a greeting would be an admission of inferior status. Each recognizes from circumstances that the other is a person of some importance, and the conversation proceeds with them addressing each other as *unben*. Pwyll at first does not realize what he has done amiss, and assumes that the reason why he is not greeted is because Arawn is his superior in rank. Arawn does not explicitly deny this, but says it is not the reason. When his offence is explained to him Pwyll still does not admit it, but consents to offer reparation according to Arawn's rank. To be more particular he must first know who Arawn is. Arawn declares himself a crowned king, and Pwyll immediately yields, and utters the first greeting, even before asking what country he comes from.

One other example must suffice. Observe how the story-teller brings out the contrasted characters of Pwyll and Gwawl in the same situation. When Pwyll is the chosen suitor, in his happiness he generously promises, 'Whatsoever request thou shalt ask of me, so far as I shall be able to get it, thou shalt have it.' It is not merely because he has profited by another's rashness that Gwawl in the same position is made to say, 'If it be a moderate request that thou askest of me, thou shalt have it and welcome.' In a society where generosity is a prime virtue, not

[1] T. Parry, *Hanes Llenyddiaeth Gymraeg* 3rd edn. (Cardiff, 1953) 59.

least in the eyes of bards and story-tellers, the calculating prudence of Gwawl deprives him of all claim to their sympathy. The open-handed and generous Pwyll is the universal favourite; and he maintains this character after his victory, for it is his nature, not his policy.

VI. *Syntax of the Sentence*

The portion of syntax dealt with here is the arrangement of the principal constituent elements in each clause. These elements are verb, subject, object or complement, and adverb or prepositional or adverbial phrase.

(i)

In modern literary Welsh the 'normal order' is verb, subject, object, and this order is well represented in the earlier period also, but not in positive principal clauses. In almost all subordinate clauses there is some introductory particle or conjunction, accentless and therefore proclitic to the verb, which follows it directly, succeeded in turn by subject and object. Cf. the following examples:

ef a debygei) *yr* ymordiwedei a hi
ual y bu llonyd ganthunt
hyt y gallwyf y gaffael
hyt na bo na guas ystauell na swydawc
or gwneuthum gam
pei ass archut yr meityn
pei caffwn dewis ar holl wraged a morynnyon y byt
yny delych y'm kyuoeth i
yny hyllt yn deu hanner ac *yny* dyrr yr arueu oll
a chyn nyt ymdialwyf a thi
kyt bwyf i yno
a chyt archo ef y ti rodi yr eil
cany welas ef tygyaw idaw y hymlit
cany bu attep a rodassei
ony chyuyt dylyedauc tra chyuoethauc
yr erchwys) *a* ladyssei y carw

y wreic deccaf) *a* weleist eiroet
dyn arall o'r) *a*'m canlynwys i yroet
y wlat) *yd* hanwyf oheni
y wreic) *yd* wyt yn kyscu heno genthi

Principal clauses also follow this pattern when negative or interrogative, or when positive and introduced by the affirmative particle *neu*: e.g.

a dywedy di y mi pwy wyt?
nit oedynt unllef
ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt
ny russya dim ragot
ny chyuarchaf i well it
neut athoed hi heibaw
neus rodes y uelly, arglwydes

Another introduction for a positive verb is *ef*:

ef a doeth makwyueit a gueisson ieueinc
ef a gyuodes Pwyll

There is apparently a strong disinclination in Middle Welsh prose to having the verb of a principal clause before the subject, unless it is preceded by some unstressed element. In the majority of positive principal clauses subject or object stands first, with the verb in second position. In modern usage this would imply considerable emphasis upon the first element, but this is not so in the earlier period. A high proportion of the clauses in the Four Branches are principal or co-ordinate, and it will be found that, apart from variations of tense, the main way in which the writer gives variety to his narrative is by constantly changing the structure of these main clauses. The variation is of stylistic, not semantic, significance. Compare, for example, the synonymous *hynny a wnaeth y makwyf*, and *y gwas a wnaeth hynny*, the former with object first, the latter with subject; both avoid the turn *gwnaeth y gwas hynny*, which

would have been normal, even inevitable, had the sentence been negative or interrogative or subordinate.[1]

(ii)

When either subject or object precedes, the particle *a*, identical in form and mutation with the direct relative particle, is placed between it and the verb; this particle also appears before the verb in clauses co-ordinate with the first. Before a past tense *ry* is occasionally found. Subject first:

Pwyll Pendeuic Dyuet *a* oed yn arglwyd ar seith cantref Dyuet
y marchawc *a* doeth attaw ef
mi *a* brynaf dy gerennyd
ef *a* welei carw
ac ef *a* gychwynnwys y nos honno, ac *a* doeth

Object first:

a hynny *a* elly di yn haut
ac un dyrnawt *a* rodych idaw ef
a'r neuad *a* gyweirwyt
y march *a* gymerth, y maestir gwastat *a* gauas
digawn *ry* dodet ymman

Although less common, it is possible for subject or object to precede a negative verb:

ac attep ny chauas ef genthi hi
y cherdet hitheu nit oed uwy no chynt

When anything other than subject or object is placed before the verb, the particle *y*, *yd*, identical in form with the oblique relative particle, is inserted before the verb:

at y cwn *y* doeth ef
llyma wed *y* keffy

[1] Although the order of the elements in a subordinate clause is fixed, a type of variation is possible for emphasis, but not merely for variety: e.g. when Arthur is short of funds to maintain the large number of followers who have flocked to his court, he makes war on the Saxons *hyt pan vei oc eu golut hwy y kyfoethogei ynteu y teulu a'e uarchogyon* (ut eorum opibus quae ei famulabatur ditaret familiam).

er guaret gormes hwnnw y arnaf *y* keffy uyng kerennyd
y erchi it *y* dodwyf

Clauses containing an interrogative or exclamatory or concessive element are a special case, for such elements, whatever their grammatical status, always stand first:

pa dylyet a oed i ti ar uy angheu?
pan doy di, a *pha* gerdet yssyd arnat ti?
paham y rody di attep y uelly?
beth yw dy arch di?
pa delw y pryny di?
pa furyf y caf i dy gerennyd di?
pa amgen uedwl yssyd yndaw ef heno!
peth bynnac o garueidrwyd a wei y rungthunt y dyd
pa ymouyn *bynnac* a uei ganthunt wy

This applies equally to subordinate clauses:

gwybydwch) *pwy* a dylyo bot yn wyr y mi
dechreu ymouyn) *beth* a uuassei y arglwydiaeth ef arnunt hwy y ulwydyn honno
ny wydwn i) *pwy* oed ef
manac ditheu y mi) *pa furyf* y gallwyf hynny

(iii)

A very important group of sentences is that containing the verb *bot*, and here the common order is complement, verb, subject, in which prominence is given to the complement. Some of these are sentences of identity, as:

Arawn urenhin Annwuyn wyf i
Riannon uerch Heueyd Hen wyf i
eirchat wyf
brenhin corunawc wyf i

Others merely have prominence given to the complement, as:

dilesteir uyd dy hynt
dissymlaf gwreic a bonedigeidaf i hannwyt a'y hymdidan oed
llawen uu pob un wrth y gilid ohonunt
llawen uuwyt wrthaw
diryued oed hynny

Apart from these principal clauses the normal order is verb, complement, subject, as:

ny byd byw ef o hwnnw
ni bu newydach ganthunt y dyuodyat no chynt
ny bu gystal dy wybot, ny buost gyn hygaret guas ditheu, ny bu well dy dosparth eiroet
a uyd llawn dy got ti uyth?
yny uo ryd y wyr
neut teruynedic angheu y mi
pei gwir hynny

Parts of the copula are used before an element already placed first in the clause in order to give it prominence, sometimes affirmatively, though this is not common, more often negatively or in other ways. Positively:

ys glut a beth yd ymdidanyssam ni

negatively:

nyt teilyngdawt uy anryded a'm etteil
nyt kynt yd yskynn ef
nyt byth y perhey di
nyt hir ettwa ydym y gyt

interrogatively:

ay uelly y mynny di?
ay kyscu yd wyt ti?

'if', 'if not, unless':

os arch gyuartal a erchy y mi
os hynny a uynny
os ouyn yssyd arnawch chwi
os gwr mwyn uyd y mab
onyt ti a'm gwrthyt

(iv)

A further means of variation in the narrative is the use of several types of past tense. In addition to the ordinary inflected preterite there is a periphrasis in which the verb-noun is

followed by *a oruc*, or *a wnaeth*, and is thus made the object of the verb 'do':

kyrchu y llys a oruc ynteu
kyuarch guell a wneynt idaw
kyrchu y bordeu a orugant ac eisted a wnaethant ual hynn
ymchwelut e weneb at yr erchwyn a oruc ef
treulaw y ulwydyn a wnaeth trwy hela a cherdeu a chyuedach

A more concise form of expression is the 'historic infinitive', usually in a series where a rapid sequence of events takes place, and often started by an inflected tense and maintained throughout a chain of co-ordinate clauses in which the subject remains the same.

a thrannoeth yn ieuengtit y dyd kyuodi a oruc, a dyuot y Lynn Cuch i ellwng e gwn dan y coet; a chanu y gorn, a dechreu dygyuor yr hela, a cherdet yn ol y cwn, ac ymgolli a'y gydymdeithon.

ar hynny at y cwn y doeth ef, a gyrru yr erchwys a ladyssei y carw e ymdeith, a llithyaw y erchwys e hunan ar y carw.

kymryt gwrogaeth y gwyr a dechreu guereskynn y wlat.

a chyuodi y uynyd, a dodi y deudroet yn y got, a throi o Pwyll y got yny uyd Guawl dros y penn yn y got, ac yn gyflym caeu y got, a llad clwm ar y carryeu, a dodi llef ar y gorn.[1]

VII. *Orthography and Pronunciation*

As has been shown already, the spelling of the White Book is not wholly consistent, and while a general system is easily discernible, the variations and survivals of earlier conventions may sometimes be perplexing.

The vowels are on the whole stable, except for the alternation of *e* and *y*, examples of which will be found in the Notes. The spelling with *e* is most frequent in *e ymdeith* and *e wrthaw*, and is regularly employed in *e hun*. In the prefix *kyd-*, *ked-* is at least equally common.

[1] The foregoing is merely descriptive: for an historical survey see H. Lewis, 'The Sentence in Welsh', *Proceedings of the British Academy* xxviii (1942) 259–80.

The symbol *u* has several values: as a vowel *u*; as a semi-vowel (= *w*) only in *gu-* and *au*; and as a consonant (= *v*). Initial *u-* is very occasionally written *v*, as *vn*.

In the oldest Welsh all the consonants are written unlenited, i.e. as they were before the consonant changes took place. The medieval period is one of transition, in which some changes are shown and others are not. In the modern period all become apparent in the spelling.

In initial position unlenited consonants alternate with lenited. Thus the voiceless stops *p*, *t*, *c/k* when lenited are voiced and usually appear as *b*, *d*, *g* respectively. The voiced stops become voiced spirants; the lenition of *b* is expressed by *u* (= *v*), lenited *g* disappears, and lenited *d* (becoming *ð*) is outwardly unchanged.

In medial position voiceless stops are rare, and arise mainly from assimilation and provection: the regular spellings are *pp*, *tt*, *cc/ck*. Final voiceless stops are unknown in native words. Medial voiced stops are generally written as such, *b*, *d*, *g*; finally the tenuis is usually written, but *p* and *b* both occur frequently. Hence *hep*, *heb*, *paup*; *cochet*, *gwynnet*, but *araued*; *marchawc*, but *marchogyon*, *marchoges*.

The voiceless spirants are unambiguous: *f* may be original or the spirant mutation of *p*, but in either case it is written indifferently, *f*, *ph*, *ff*; the dental spirant is regularly *th*, though a very few examples of *t* do occur; *ch* is invariable, but beside *chw* we also find *hw*.

The voiced spirants are two: the labial is normally written *u* initially and medially, but *f* finally, as *makwyf*, *makwyueit*, but *f* is also found medially before consonants, especially in the prefix *kyf-*; exceptionally *ff* is written. For the voiced dental spirant no special symbol exists, and *d* is used as for the medial voiced stop; in final position there should be no confusion, as the voiced stop is there written *t*. In *haut*, *oet*, *trydyt*, we have the survival of a different convention.

The double symbolism *c* and *k* is phonetically non-significant; *c* is the normal symbol, but *k* is used before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and occasionally elsewhere.

The lenition of *ll* to *l* is generally indicated, but *r* (voiceless), which was lenited under the same conditions to *r* (voiced), remains outwardly unchanged.

VIII. *Texts, Editions, and Translations*

The texts of the White and Red Books have been printed in the series of Old Welsh Texts, the *Red Book Mabinogion* at Oxford in 1887, in which our story occupies pages 1–25, and the *White Book Mabinogion* at Pwllheli in 1907, in which *Pwyll* occupies columns 1–38. Both are distinguished by the scrupulous accuracy characteristic of Dr. Evans's palaeographical work.

The stories were first translated into English by Lady Charlotte Guest (London, 1838–49), and into French by J. Loth, originally in 1889, and in a revised version in 1913. Another English version was produced by T. P. Ellis and J. Lloyd (Oxford, 1929). The most recent and most reliable rendering is by Gwyn Jones and Thomas Jones, and this has been adopted by the Everyman Library in place of Lady Guest's version.

The text has never been edited in English or French, although Loth's translation has some general and textual notes. A German edition by L. Mühlhausen contains a text based upon the RB (which was also followed by Lady Guest and Loth), with some readings from the WB in footnotes, and has an excellent glossary, but no notes. The best edition, with introduction and copious notes, is that by Sir Ifor Williams. It is based on the WB text, as are the Jones-Jones translation and the present edition. Its apparatus is complete save for the absence of a glossary, a luxury which the Welsh reader can more easily dispense with than can his English counterpart. A

modern Welsh version which follows the original very closely and may assist those who are puzzled by the vagaries of medieval spelling is T. H. Parry-Williams's *Pedair Cainc y Mabinogi* (Cardiff, 1937, 1947).

For general information about sources and structure the student should consult the chapters by E. Anwyl in ZCP 1–3, and the two stimulating books by W. J. Gruffydd, *Math vab Mathonwy* (Cardiff, 1928), and *Rhiannon* (Cardiff, 1953), the latter of which has special reference to the first branch. The same writer's lecture on 'The Mabinogion' makes a good introduction to the subject, as does Loth's introduction to his translation, though from a different point of view. On syntax one should read Henry Lewis's lecture on 'The Sentence in Welsh', *Proceedings of the British Academy* xxviii (1942) 259–80, as well as his study of the verb-noun in the Four Branches in the *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* iv 179–89.

IX. *The Text*

The text of the present edition is based upon the WB (the columnar numbers of which are inserted in the text) with readings from the RB wherever the main text fails or is obviously faulty. The two manuscripts are so close to one another that the printed text for the most part represents them both, but the orthography is that of the older manuscript. All the readings by which RB differs from WB, together with the readings of WB when RB is adopted into the text, have been recorded in the footnotes, except in so far as they are merely differences of orthography.[1] Corrections and emendations suggested by the various editors, whether adopted or not, are also recorded.

The punctuation, word-division, capitalization, and paragraphing of the printed text are all editorial, and the practice of

[1] Cf. also notes to lines 46, 285.

Welsh editors of inserting an apostrophe is such forms as *a'y*, *y'r*, *o'm*, &c., in conformity with modern usage, has been adopted.

The readings of WB are taken from photostats provided by the National Library of Wales; for the parts of the manuscript which are difficult to read or where the margin has crumbled and some letters are lost the type-facsimile edition of Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans has been followed. In an edition of this kind it does not seem necessary to indicate just how much of the manuscript is legible, especially as reference to WBM will make it quite clear. Similarly the two letter-forms there transcribed as *w* and *ɓ* are both rendered *w* here, the three different shapes of *s* (long, short, and sigmatic) are all printed *s*, and the two shapes of *r* are not distinguished. The distribution of these variants may be studied in the facsimile edition by those who are interested in scribal practice, but they are not important for the language and meaning of the text.

The printed text is conservative in admitting emendations, but some further modifications are tentatively suggested in the notes.

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	E. Lhuyd, *Archaeologia Britannica* (Oxford, 1707).
BBC	J. Gwenogvryn Evans, *The Black Book of Carmarthen* (Pwllheli, 1906).
BR	M. Richards (ed.), *Breudwyt Ronabwy* (Cardiff, 1948).
Bulletin	*The Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* (Cardiff, 1921–).
GPC	*Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru* (Cardiff, 1950–).
HEW	N. Denholm-Young, *Handwriting in England and Wales* (Cardiff, 1954).
HW	J. E. Lloyd, *A History of Wales*, 2 vols. (London, 1911).
IW	see PKM.
L, Loth	J. Loth, *Les Mabinogion*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1913).
Laws	M. Richards (trans.) *The Laws of Hywel Dda* (Liverpool, 1954).
LHEB	K. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain* (Edinburgh, 1953).
LL	J. G. Evans and J. Rhŷs (edd.) *The Text of the Book of Llan Dâv* (Oxford, 1893).
M	L. Mühlhausen, *Die Vier Zweige des Mabinogi* (Halle, 1925).
MA	*The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*, 2nd edn. (Denbigh, 1870).
Mab.	W. J. Gruffydd, 'The Mabinogion', *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion* (1912–13) 14–80.
PKM	I. Williams (ed.), *Pedeir Keinc y Mabinogi* (Cardiff, 1930, 1935, 1951).
R, RB, RBM	J. Rhŷs and J. G. Evans (edd.) *The Text of the Mabinogion from the Red Book of Hergest* (Oxford, 1887).
RC	*Revue Celtique* (Paris, 1870–1934).
Rh.	W. J. Gruffydd, *Rhiannon* (Cardiff, 1953).

RWM	*Report on Manuscripts in the Welsh Language*, Historical Manuscripts Commission, 2 vols. (London, 1898–1910).
W, WB, WBM	J. G. Evans (ed.) *The White Book Mabinogion* (Pwllheli, 1907). Reference to columns.
WG	J. Morris-Jones, *A Welsh Grammar* (Oxford, 1913).
ZCP	*Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* (Halle, 1896–).

PWYLL PENDEUIC DYUET

(1) PWYLL Pendeuic Dyuet a oed yn arglwyd ar seith cantref Dyuet. A threigylgweith yd oed yn Arberth, prif lys idaw, a dyuot yn y uryt ac yn y uedwl uynet y hela. Sef kyueir o'y gyuoeth a uynnei y hela, Glynn Cuch. Ac ef a gychwynnwys y 5 nos honno o Arberth, ac a doeth hyt ym Penn Llwyn Diarwya; ac yno y bu y nos honno.

A thrannoeth, yn ieuengtit y dyd, kyuodi a oruc a dyuot y Lynn Cuch i ellwng e gwn dan y coet. A chanu y gorn a dechreu dygyuor yr hela, a cherdet yn ol y cwn, ac ymgolli a'y gydym- 10 deithon. Ac ual y byd yn ymwarandaw a llef yr erchwys, ef a glywei llef erchwys arall, ac nit oedynt unllef, a hynny yn dyuot yn erbyn y erchwys ef. Ac ef a welei lannerch yn y coet, o uaes guastat; ac ual yd oed y erchwys ef yn ymgael ac ystlys y llannerch, ef a welei carw o ulaen yr erchwys arall. A pharth 15 a pherued y llannerch llyma yr erchwys a oed yn y ol yn ymordiwes ac ef, ac yn y uwrw y'r llawr.

Ac yna edrych ohonaw ef ar liw yr erchwys, heb hanbwyllaw edrych ar y carw. Ac o'r a welsei ef o helgwn y byt, ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt. Sef lliw oed arnunt, claerwyn (2) llathreit, 20 ac eu clusteu yn gochyon. Ac ual y llathrei wynnet y cwn, y llathrei cochet y clusteu. Ac ar hynny at y cwn y doeth ef, a gyrru yr erchwys a ladyssei y carw e ymdeith, a llithyaw y erchwys e hunan ar y carw.

Ac ual y byd yn llithiau y cwn, ef a welei uarchauc yn dyuot 25 yn ol yr erchwys y ar uarch erchlas mawr; a chorn canu am y uynwgyl, a gwisc o urethyn llwytlei amdanaw yn wisc hela. Ac

Variant readings, excluding different spellings and mutations, except where they are of special interest or adopted into the text. W = White Book; R = Red Book; IW = Ifor Williams's edition; L = Loth, *Les Mabinogion* i. 379–85; M = Mühlhausen's edition.
1 No title in W; *llyma dechreu mabinogi*, R. 27 *llwytlei*, IW; *llwyt tei*, W; *llwyttei*, R.

ar hynny y marchawc a doeth attaw ef a dywedut ual hynn wrthaw; 'A unben,' heb ef, 'mi a wnn pwy wyt ti, ac ny
30 chyuarchaf i well it.' 'Ie,' heb ef, 'ac atuyd y mae arnat o anryded ual nas dylyei.' 'Dioer,' heb ef, 'nyt teilygdawt uy anryded a'm etteil am hynny.' 'A unben,' heb ynteu, 'beth amgen?' 'Y rof i a Duw,' hep ynteu, 'dy anwybot dy hun a'th ansyberwyt.' 'Pa ansyberwyt, unben, a weleist ti arnaf i?' 'Ny
35 weleis ansyberwyt uwy ar wr,' hep ef, 'no gyrru yr erchwys a ladyssei y carw e ymdeith, a llithiau dy erchwys dy hun arnaw. Hynny,' hep ef, 'ansyberwyt oed, a chyn nyt ymdialwyf a thi, y rof i a Duw,' hep ef, 'mi a wnaf o anglot itt guerth can carw.' (3) 'A unbenn,' hep ef, 'or gwneuthum gam, mi a brynaf dy
40 gerennyd.' 'Pa delw,' hep ynteu, 'y pryny di?' 'Vrth ual y bo dy anryded; ac ny wnn i pwy wyt ti.' 'Brenhin corunawc wyf i yn y wlat yd hanwyf oheni.' 'Arglwyd,' heb ynteu, 'dyd da itt. A pha wlat yd hanwyt titheu oheni?' 'O Annwuyn,' heb ynteu, 'Arawn urenhin Annwuyn wyf i.' 'Arglwyd,' heb ynteu, 'pa
45 furyf y caf i dy gerennyd di?' 'Llyma wed y keffy,' heb ynteu. 'Gwr yssyd gyuerbyn y gyuoeth a'm kyuoeth inheu yssyd yn ryuelu arnaf yn wastat. Sef yw hwnnw, Hafgan brenhin o Annwuyn. Ac yr guaret gormes hwnnw y arnaf—a hynny a elly yn haut—y keffy uyg kerennyd.'

50 'Minnheu a wnaf hynny,' heb ynteu, 'yn llawen. A manac ditheu y mi pa furyf y gallwyf hynny.' 'Managaf,' heb ynteu. 'Llyma ual y gelly. Mi a wnaf a thi gedymdeithas gadarn. Sef ual y gwnaf; mi a'th rodaf di y'm lle i yn Annwuyn, ac a rodaf y wreic deccaf (4) a weleist eiroet y gyscu gyt a thi beunoeth,

29 *ny chyuarchaf*, W; *nyfuarchaf*, R. 31 *dylyei*, W; *dylyy*, R. 32 *a'm etteil am hynny*, W; *a'm hetteil y hynny*, R. 39 *or gwneuthum*, R; *o gwneuthum*, W. 41 *corunawc*, W; *coronawc*, R. 42 *hanwyf*, W; *henwyf*, R. 43 *hanwyt*, W; *henwyt*, R. 45 *y caf i dy gerennyd*, W; *y kaffaf i dy gederennyd*, R. 46 *yssyd* (second) IW; see note. 45 *wed y keffy*; *wyd y kyffy*, W; *yr wed y keffy*, R. 47 *brenhin*, R; *urenhin*, W. 48 *a elly*, W; *a elly di*, R. 49 *uyg kerennyd*; *uygherennyd*, W; *vyg kerennyd*, R. 54 *gyt a thi*, W; *y gyt a thi*, R.

a'm pryt innheu a'm ansawd arnat ti hyt na bo na guas ystauell 55
na swydawc na dyn arall o'r a'm canlynwys i yroet a wyppo na
bo miui uych ti. A hynny,' heb ef, 'hyt ym penn y ulwydyn o'r
dyd auory, a'n kynnadyl yna yn y lle hon.'

'Ie,' heb ynteu, 'kyt bwyf i yno hyt ym penn y ulwydyn, pa
gyuarwyd a uyd y mi o ymgael a'r gwr a dywedy di?' 'Blwydyn,' 60
heb ef, 'y heno y mae oet y rof i ac ef ar y ryt. A byd di i'm rith
yno,' heb ef, 'ac un dyrnaut a rodych di idaw ef; ny byd byw
ef o hwnnw. A chyt archo ef y ti rodi yr eil, na dyro, yr a
ymbilio a thi. Yr a rodwn i idau ef hagen, kystal a chynt yd
ymladei a mi drannoeth.' 'Ie,' heb y Pwyll, 'beth a wnaf i y'm 65
kyuoeth?' 'Mi a baraf,' hep yr Arawn, 'na bo i'th gyuoeth na
gwr na gwreic a wyppo na bo tidi wwyf i, a miui a af i'th le di.'
'Yn llawenn,' hep y Pwyll, 'a miui a af ragof.' 'Dilesteir uyd dy
hynt, ac ny russya dim ragot, yny delych y'm kyuoeth i; a mi a
uydaf hebryngyat arnat.' 70

(5) Ef a'y hebryghaud yny welas y llys a'r kyuanned. 'Llyna,'
hep ef, 'y llys a'r kyuoeth i'th uedyant. A chyrch y llys; nit oes
yndi nep ni'th adnappo, ac wrth ual y guelych y guassanaeth
yndi, yd adnabydy uoes y llys.'

Kyrchu y llys a oruc ynteu; ac yn y llys ef a welei hundyeu 75
ac yneuadeu ac ysteuyll a'r ardurn teccaf a welsei neb o
adeiladeu. Ac y'r neuad ry gyrchwys y diarchenu. Ef a doeth
makwyueit a gueisson ieueinc y diarchenu, a phaup ual y
delynt kyuarch guell a wneynt idaw. Deu uarchauc a doeth i
waret i wisc hela y amdanaw, ac y wiscaw eurwisc o bali 80
amdanaw. A'r neuad a gyweirwyt. Llyna y guelei ef teulu ac

55 *ansawd*, W; *gosked*, R. 55 *bo na guas*, W; *bo gwas*, R. 56 *o'r*, W; *oc*, R. 58 *a'n*, W; *ac an*, R. 61 *i'm rith*, W; *y'm rith i*, R. 63 *y ti rodi yr eil*, W; *ytti yr eil*, R. 65 *y'm kyuoeth*, W, R; *am vyg gyuoeth*, L, M; *a'm kyuoeth*, L. 66 *baraf*, W; *wnaf*, R. 67 *wwyf*, W; *wyf*, R. 74 *uoes*, *e* added above, W. 76 *ysteuyll a'r ardurn*, W; *ystauelloed ac adurn*, R. 77 *ry gyrchwys*; *y gyrchwys*, W; *y kyrchwys*, R. 78 *makwyueit*, W; *mackwyeit*, R. 79 *i waret*, W; *y dynnu*, R. 81 *llyna* R; *llyma*, W.

ynіueroed, a'r niuer hardaf a chyweiraf o'r a welsei neb yn dyuot y mywn, a'r urenhines y gyt ac wynt, yn deccaf gwreic o'r a welsei neb, ac eurwisc amdanei o bali llathreit. Ac ar
85 hynny e ymolchi yd aethant, a chyrchu y bordeu a orugant, ac eisted a wnaethant ual hynn—y urenhines o'r neill parth idaw ef, a'r iarll, deby(6)gei ef, o'r parth arall. A dechreu ymdidan a wnaeth ef a'r urenhines. Ac o'r a welsei eiryoet wrth ymdidan a hi, dissymlaf gwreic a bonedigeidaf i hannwyt a'y hymdidan oed.
90 A threulaw a wnaethant bwyt a llynn a cherdeu a chyuedach. O'r a welsei o holl lyssoed y dayar, llyna y llys diwallaf o uwyt a llynn ac eurlestri a theyrndlysseu.

Amser a doeth udunt e uynet e gyscu, ac y gyscu yd aethant, ef a'r urenhines. Y gyt ac yd aethant yn y guely, ymchwelut e
95 weneb at yr erchwyn a oruc ef, a'y geuyn attei hitheu. O hynny hyt trannoeth, ny dywot ef wrthi hi un geir. Trannoeth, tirionwch ac ymdidan hygar a uu y ryngthunt. Peth bynnac o garueidrwyd a wei y rungthunt y dyd, ni bu un nos hyt ym pen y ulwydyn amgen noc a uu y nos gyntaf.

100 Treulaw y ulwydyn a wnaeth trwy hela a cherdeu a chyuedach a charueidrwyd ac ymdidan a chedymdeithon, hyt y nos yd oet y gyfranc. Yn oet y nos (7) honno, kystal y doi y gof y'r dyn eithaf yn yr holl gyuoeth yr oet ac idaw ynteu. Ac ynteu a doeth i'r oet a guyrda y gyuoeth y gyt ac ef. Ac y gyt ac y
105 doeth i'r ryt, marchawc a gyuodes y uynyd, ac a dywot wal hynn; 'A wyrda,' heb ef, 'ymwerendewch yn da. Y rwng y deu wrenhin y mae yr oet hwnn, a hynny y rwng y deu gorff wylldeu. A fob un ohonunt yssyd hawlwr ar y gilyd, a hynny am dir a

85 *bordeu*, W; *byrdeu*, R. 89 *dissymlaf*, W; *disemylaf*, R. 94 *yn y guely ymchwelut e weneb*, W; *y'r gwely ymchoelut y wyneb*, R. 96 *dywot*, W; *dywawt*, R, and so regularly. 97 *hygar*, W; *hegar*, R. 102 *yd oet y*, W; *yd oed oet y*, R. 102 *doi*, W; *doei*, R. 103 *yr oet ac idaw ynteu. Ac ynteu*, IW; *yr oet. ac ynteu*, W, R.; *yr oet* paraît de trop, L. 107 *hwnn*, W; *hwnn y ryngtunt*, R. 107 *y rwng y deu gorff wyllden*, W; *rwng eu deu gorf ell deu*, R.

dayar. A ssegur y digaun pawb ohonawch uot, eithyr gadu y ryngthunt wyllldeu.' 110

Ac ar hynny y deu urenhin a nessayssant y gyt am perued y ryt e ymgyuaruot. Ac ar y gossot kyntaf, y gwr a oed yn lle Arawn a ossodes ar Hafgan ym perued bogel y daryan, yny hyllt yn deu hanner, ac yny dyrr yr arueu oll, ac yny uyd Hafgan hyt y ureich a'e paladyr dros pedrein y uarch y'r llawr, 115 ac angheuawl dyrnawt yndaw ynteu. 'A unben,' heb yr Hafgan, 'pa dylyet a oed i ti ar uy angheu (8) i? Nit ytt oydwn i yn holi dim i ti. Ni wydwn achos it heuyt y'm llad i; ac yr Duw,' heb ef, 'canys dechreueist uy llad, gorffen!' 'A unbenn,' heb ynteu, 'ef a eill uot yn ediuar gennyf gwneuthur a wneuthum itt. Keis 120 a'th lado; ni ladaf i di.' 'Vyng gwyrda kywir,' heb yr Hafgan, 'dygwch ui odyma; neut teruynedic angheu y mi. Nit oes ansawd y mi y'ch kynnal chwi bellach.' 'Vyng gwyrda innheu,' heb y gwr a oed yn lle Arawn, 'kymerwch ych kyuarwyd, a gwybydwch pwy a dylyo bot yn wyr y mi.' 'Arglwyd,' heb y gwyrda, 'pawb 125 a'y dyly, canyt oes urenhin ar holl Annwuyn namyn ti.' 'Ie,' heb ynteu, 'a del yn waredauc, iawn yw y gymryt. Ar ny del yn uuyd, kymmeller o nerth cledyueu.' Ac ar hynny kymryt gwrogaeth y gwyr, a dechreu guereskynn y wlat. Ac erbyn hanner dyd drannoeth yd oed yn y uedyant y dwy dyrnas. 130

Ac ar hynny ef a gerdwys parth a'y gynnadyl, ac a doeth y Lynn Cuch. A phan doeth yno, yd oed (9) Arawn urenhin Annwuyn yn y erbyn. Llawen uu pob un wrth y gilid ohonunt. 'Ie,' heb yr Arawn, 'Duw a dalo itt dy gydymdeithas; mi a'y kygleu.' 'Ie,' heb ynteu, 'pan delych dy hun i'th wlat, ti a wely 135 a wneuthum i yrot ti.' 'A wnaethost,' heb ef, 'yrof i, Duw a'y talo itt!'

109 *y ryngthunt wyllldeu*, W; *y ryngtunt wy ell deu*, R. 112 *e ymgyuaruot*, W; *ac ymgyuaruot*, R. 114 *oll*, W only. 120 *wneuthum*, W; *wneuthun*, R. 121 *lado*, W; *ladho*, R. 121 *Vyng gwyrda*; *Vyngwyrda*, W; *Vyg gwyrda*, R; similarly 123 125 *dylyo*, W; *dylyy*, R. 126 *dyly*, W; *dylyy*, R. 127 *yw y gymryt*, R; *yw gymryt*, W. 127 *ar ny del yn uuyd*, W; *ac ar ny del yn vuud*, R. 136 *i*, W only.

Yna y rodes Arawn y furuf a'y drych e hun y Pwyll Pendeuic Dyuet, ac y kymerth ynteu y furuf e hun a'y drych. Ac y
140 kerdaud Arawn racdaw parth a'y lys y Annwuyn, ac y bu digrif ganthaw ymwelet a'y eniuer ac a'y deulu, canis ry welsei ef wynteu ys talym. Wynteu hagen ni wybuyssynt i eisseu ef, ac ni bu newydach ganthunt y dyuodyat no chynt. Y dyd hwnnw a dreulwys trwy digrifwch a llywenyd, ac eisted ac
145 ymdidan a'y wreic ac a'y wyrda. A phan uu amserach kymryt hun no chyuedach, y gyscu yd aethant. Y vely a gyrchwys, a'y vreic a aeth attaw. Kyntaf y gwnaeth ef ymdidan a'y wreic ac ymyrru ar digriwwch serchawl a charyat arnei. A hynny (10) ny ordifnassei hi ys blwydyn, a hynny a uedylywys hi; 'Oy a Duw,'
150 heb hi, 'pa amgen uedwl yssyd yndaw ef heno noc ar a uu yr blwydyn y heno!' A medylyaw a wnaeth yn hir. A guedy y medwl hwnnw, duhunaw a wnaeth ef, a farabyl a dywot ef wrthi hi, a'r eil, a'r trydyt. Ac attep ny chauas ef genthi hi yn hynny. 'Pa achaws,' heb ynteu, 'na dywedy di wrthyf i?'
155 'Dywedaf wrthyt,' heb hi, 'na dywedeis ys blwydyn y gymmeint yn y kyfryw le a hwnn.' 'Paham?' heb ef. 'Ys glut a beth yd ymdidanyssam ni.' 'Meuyl im,' heb hi, 'yr blwydyn y neithwyr o'r pan elem yn nyblyc yn dillat guely, na digrifwch, nac ymdidan, nac ymchwelut ohonot dy wyneb attaf i yn chwaethach
160 a uei uwy no hynny, or bu y rom ni.' Ac yna y medylywys ef, 'Oy a Arglwyd Duw,' heb ef, 'cadarn a ungwr y gydymdeithas, a diffleis, a geueis i yn gedymdeith.' Ac yna y dywot ef wrth y wreic, 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'na chapla di uiui. Y rof i a Duw,'

141 *ymwelet a'y eniuer*; *ymwlet a'y eniuer*, W; *ymwelet a'e niuer*, R. 141 *canis ry welsei ef wynteu ys talym. Wynteu*; *canis ry welsei ef wynteu*, W; *kanys gwelsei yr ys talym wynteu*, R; *canis rywelsei ef wy ys blwydyn. Wynteu*, IW; *kan nys*, L, M. 145 *wreic*, R only. 148 *ny ordifnassei hi ys blwydyn*, W; *nys gordyfynassei hi yr ys blwydyn*, R. 150 *noc ar a uu yr blwydyn*, W; *noc ar y uu ys blwydyn*, R. 153 *ny chauas*, W; *nys kauas*, R. 157 *yr blwydyn*, W; *yr ys blwydyn*, R. 158 *yn nyblyc*, W; *yn yblic*, R; *yn nyblic*, L, M. 160 *no hynny*, W; *no hynn*, R. 162 *diffleis*, R; *diffleeis*, W.

heb (11) ynteu, 'ni chyskeis inheu gyt a thi yr blwydyn y neithwyr, ac ni orwedeis.' Ac yna menegi y holl gyfranc a 165 wnaeth idi. 'I Duw y dygaf uyng kyffes,' heb hitheu, 'gauael gadarn a geueist ar gedymdeith yn herwyd ymlad a frouedigaeth y gorff, a chadw kywirdeb wrthyt titheu!' 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'sef ar y medwl hwnnw yd oedwn inheu tra deweis wrthyt ti.' 'Diryued oed hynny,' heb hitheu. 170

Ynteu Pwyll Pendeuic Dyuet a doeth y gyuoeth ac y wlat, a dechreu ymouyn a gwyrda y wlat beth a uuassei y arglwydiaeth ef arnunt hwy y ulwydyn honno y wrth ry uuassei kynn no hynny. 'Arglwyd,' heb wy, 'ny bu gystal dy wybot; ny buost gyn hygaret guas ditheu; ny bu gyn hawsset gennyt titheu 175 treulaw dy da; ny bu well dy dosparth eiroet no'r ulwydyn honn.' 'Y rof i a Duw,' heb ynteu, 'ys iawn a beth iwch chwi diolwch y'r gwr a uu y gyt a chwi. A llyma y gyfranc ual y bu' — a'e (12) datkanu oll o Pwyll udunt. 'Ie, arglwyd,' heb wy, 'diolwch y Duw caffael ohonot y gydymdeithas honno. A'r 180 arglwydiaeth a gaussam ninheu y ulwydyn honno, nys attygy y gennym, ot gwnn.' 'Nac attygaf, y rof i a Duw,' heb ynteu Pwyll.

Ac o hynny allan, dechreu cadarnhau kedymdeithas y ryngthunt, ac anuon o pop un y gilid meirch a milgwn a 185 hebogeu a fob gyfryw dlws o'r a debygei bob un digrifhau medwl y gilid ohonaw. Ac o achaws i drigiant ef y ulwydyn honno yn Annwuyn, a gwledychu ohonaw yno mor lwydannus, a dwyn y dwy dyrnas yn un drwy y dewred ef a'y uilwraeth, y diffygywys y enw ef ar Pwyll Pendeuic Dyuet, ac y gelwit 190 Pwyll Penn Annwuyn o hynny allan.

A threigylgueith yd oed yn Arberth, prif lys idaw, a gwled darparedic idaw, ac yniueroed mawr o wyr y gyt ac ef. A guedy

164 *gyt a thi yr blwydyn*, W; *y gyt a thitheu yr ys blwydyn*, R. 166 *uyng kyffes*; *uynghyffes*, W; *vyng kyffes*, R. 167 *gedymdeith*, R; *gedyndeith*, W. 177 *iwch chwi*, W; *yw y chwi*, R; *ywch*, M. 178 *llyma*, R; *llyna*, W. 179 *udunt*, R only. 189 *yn un*, W; *yn vn dyd*, R; omit *dyd*, M.

y bwyta kyntaf, kyuodi y orymdeith a oruc Pwyll, a chyrchu
195 penn gorssed a oed uch law y llys, a elwit Gorssed Arberth.
'Arglwyd,' heb (13) un o'r llys, 'kynnedyf yr orssed yw, pa
dylyedauc bynnac a eistedo arnei, nat a odyno heb un o'r
deupeth, ay kymriw neu archolleu, neu ynteu a welei rywedawt.'
'Nyt oes arnaf i ouyn cael kymriw neu archolleu ym plith hynn
200 o niuer. Ryuedawt, hagen, da oed gennyf pei ys guelwn. Mi a
af,' heb ynteu, 'y'r orssed y eisted.' Eisted a wnaeth ar yr
orssed.

Ac wal y bydynt yn eisted, wynt a welynt gwreic ar uarch
canwelw mawr aruchel, a gwisc eureit llathreit o bali amdanei,
205 yn dyuot ar hyt y prifford a gerdei heb law y'r orssed. Kerdet
araf guastat oed gan y march ar uryt y neb a'y guelei, ac yn
dyuot y ogyuuch a'r orssed. 'A wyr,' heb y Pwyll, 'a oes
ohonawch i a adnappo y uarchoges racco?' 'Nac oes, arglwyd,'
heb wynt. 'Aet un,' heb ynteu, 'yn y herbyn y wybot pwy yw.'
210 Un a gyuodes y uynyd, a phan doeth yn y herbyn y'r ford, neut
athoed hi heibaw. Y hymlit a wnaeth ual y gallei gyntaf o
pedestric. A fei uwyaf uei y urys ef pellaf uydei hitheu e
wrthaw ef. A phan welas (14) na thygyei idaw y hymlit,
ymchwelut a oruc at Pwyll, a dywedut wrthaw, 'Arglwyd,' heb
215 ef, 'ni thykya y pedestyr yn y byt e hymlit hi.' 'Ie,' heb ynteu
Pwyll, 'dos y'r llys, a chymer y march kyntaf a wypych, a dos
ragot yn y hol.' Y march a gymerth, ac racdaw yd aeth; y
maestir guastat a gauas, ac ef a dangosses yr ysparduneu y'r
march. A ffei uwyaf y lladei ef y march, pellaf uydei hitheu e

195 *uch law*, R; *uch llaw*, W. 198 *neu*, W; *ae*, R. 200 *pei ys guelwn*, W; *pei as gwelwn*, R. 201 *heb ynteu*, W only. 201 *wnaeth*, R; *wnath*, W. 203 *bydynt*, W; *bydant*, R. 204 *o bali*, W only. 205 *heb law y'r orssed*, W; *o'r orsed*, R. 207 *y ogyuuch*, W; *yn ogyfuuch*, R. 207 *a wyr*, W; *ha wyr*, R. 208 *ohonawch i*, W; *ohonawch chwi*, R. Cf. 486. 208 *racco*, R only. 209 *pwy yw*, W; *pwy vo*, R. 210 *y uynyd*, W; *yn vud*, R. Cf. 128. 212 *uwyaf*; *mwyf*, W; *vwyhaf*, R. 213 *idaw*, R; *idaw idaw*, W. 215 *pedestyr*, R; *pedestric*, W. 216 *dos*, W; *dos dos*, R. 216 *wypych*, W; *welych*, R.

wrthaw ef. Yr vn gerdet a dechreuyssei hitheu yd oed arnaw. 220
Y uarch ef a ballwys; a phan wybu ef ar y uarch pallu y
bedestric, ymchwelut yn yd oed Pwyll a wnaeth. 'Arglwyd,'
heb ef, 'ny thykya y neb ymlit yr unbennes racco. Ny wydwn
i warch gynt yn y kyuoyth no hwnnw, ac ni thygyei y mi y
hymlit hi.' 'Ie,' heb ynteu Pwyll, 'y mae yno ryw ystyr hut. 225
Awn parth a'r llys.' Y'r llys y doethant, a threulau y dyd
hwnnw a wnaethant.

A thrannoeth, kyuodi e uynyd a wnaethant, a threulaw
hwnnw yny oed amser (15) mynet y uwyta. A gwedy y bwyta
kyntaf, 'Ie', heb ynteu Pwyll, 'ni a awn yr yniuer y buam doe y 230
penn yr orssed. A thidy,' heb ef wrth vn o'y uakwyueit, 'dwg
gennyt y march kyntaf a wypych yn y mays.' A hynny a wnaeth
y makwyf. Yr orssed a gyrchyssant, a'r march ganthunt.

Ac val y bydynt yn eiste, wynt a welynt y wreic ar yr vn
march, a'r vn wisc amdanei, yn dyuot yr un ford. 'Llyma,' heb 235
y Pwyll, 'y uarchoges doe. Bid parawt, was,' heb ef, 'e wybot
pwy yw hi.' 'Arglwyd,' heb ef, 'mi a wnaf hynny yn llawen.'
Ar hynny, y uarchoges a doeth gywerbyn ac wynt. Sef a oruc
y makwyf yna, yskynnu ar y march; a chynn daruot idaw
ymgueiraw yn y gyfrwy, neu ry adoed hi heibaw, a chynnwll 240
y rygthunt. Amgen urys gerdet nit oed genthi hi no'r dyd gynt.
Ynteu a gymerth rygyng y gan y uarch, ac ef a dybygei, yr
araued y kerdei y uarch, yr ymordiwedei a hi. A hynny ny thy-
(16)gywys idaw. Ellwg y uarch a oruc wrth auwyneu; nyt oed
nes idi yna no chyt bei ar y gam; a phei uwyaf y lladei ef y 245
uarch, pellaf uydei hitheu e wrthaw ef. Y cherdet hitheu nit

222 *ymchwelut yn yd oed Pwyll*, W; *ymchoelut hyt y lle yd oed Pwyll*, R. 224 *hwnnw*, W; *hwnn*, R. 230 *ni a awn*, W; *ni awn*, R. 230 *yr yniuer*, W; *yr vn niuer*, R. 231 *o'y uakwyueit*, W; *o'e uackwyeit*, R. 233 *makwyf*, W; *mackwy*, R. 234 *eiste*, W; *eisted*, R. 236 *bid parawt was heb ef*; *bid parawt heb ef was*, W; *byd barawt was heb ef*, R. 240 *neu ry*; *neir ry*, W; *neur ry*, R. 242 *rygyng*, W; *rygig*, R. 243 *thygywys*, W; *thygyei*, R. 244 *oed*, W; *oed ef*, R. 245 *no chyt bei*, IW; *no chynt bei*, W; *no chyn bei*, R. 245 *uwyaf*; *wyaf*, W; *vwyhaf*, R.

oed uwy no chynt. Cany welas ef tygyaw idaw e hymlit, ymchwelut a wnaeth, a dyuot yn yd oet Pwyll. 'Arglwyd,' heb ef, 'nyt oes allu gan y march amgen noc a weleist i.' 'Mi a 250 weleis,' heb ynteu; 'ny thykya y neb y herlit hi. Ac y rof i a Duw,' heb ef, 'yd oed neges idi wrth rei o'r maes hwnn, pei gattei wrthpwythi idi y dywedut. A ni a awn parth a'r llys.'

Y'r llys y doethant, a threulaw y nos honno a orugant drwy gerdeu a chyuedach, ual y bu llonyd ganthunt. A thrannoeth, 255 diuyrru y dyd a wnaethant yny oed amser mynet y wwyta. A phan daruu udunt y bwyd, Pwyll a dywot, 'Mae yr yniuer y buom ni doe ac echtoe ym penn yr orssed?' 'Llymma, arglwyd,' heb wynt. 'Awn,' heb ef, 'y'r orssed y eiste. A thitheu,' heb ef wrth was y uarch, 'kyfrwya (17) uy march yn da, a dabre ac ef 260 y'r ford, a dwc uy ysparduneu gennyt.' Y gwas a wnaeth hynny.

Dyuot y'r orssed a orugant y eisted. Ny buant hayach o enkyt yno yny welynt y uarchoges yn dyuot yr vn ford, ac yn un ansawd, ac vn gerdet. 'Ha was,' heb y Pwyll, 'mi a welaf y uarchoges yn dyuot. Moes uy march!' Yskynnu a oruc Pwyll 265 ar y uarch; ac nyt kynt yd yskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu hebdaw ef. Troi yn y hol a oruc ef, a gadel y uarch drythyll llamsachus y gerdet. Ac ef a debygei ar yr eil neit neu ar y trydyd y gordiwedei. Nyt oed nes, hagen, idi no chynt. Y uarch a gymhellaud o'r kerdet mwyaf a oed ganthaw. A guelet 270 a wnaeth na thygyei idaw y hymlit.

Yna y dywot Pwyll, 'A uorwyn,' heb ef, 'yr mwyn y gwr mwyhaf a gery, arho ui!' 'Arhoaf yn llawen,' heb hi, 'ac oed llessach y'r march pei ass archut yr meityn.' Sewyll ac arhos a

248 *ymchwelut a wnaeth*; *ymchwelut a wnaet*, W; *ymchoelut a wnaeth*, R. 248 *a dyuot yn yd oet Pwyll*, W; *hyt y lle yd oed Pwyll*, R. 249 *ef nyt oes*, R; lacuna in W. 252 *wrthpwythi*, W; *wrthpwyll*, R; *wrth Pwyll*, L. 253 *orugant*, W; *wnaethant*, R. 263 *ac vn gerdet*, W; *yn vn vn gerdet*, R; *yn yr un gerdet*, L, M. 264 *yn dyuot moes*, R; *moes*, W. 264 *yskynnu a oruc Pwyll ar y uarch*, W only. 267 *neit*, W; *cam*, R. 271 *dywot*, W; *dywat*, R; *dywawt*, M.

oruc y uorwyn, a gwaret y rann a dylyei uot am y hwyneb o
wisc y phenn, ac attal y golwc arnaw, a dechreu ymdidan ac 275
ef. (18) 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'pan doy di, a pha gerdet yssyd
arnat ti?' 'Kerdet wrth uy negesseu,' heb hi, 'a da yw gennyf
dy welet ti.' 'Crassaw wrthyt y gennyf i,' heb ef. Ac yna
medylyaw a wnaeth bot yn diuwyn ganthaw pryt a welsei
eiroet o uorwyn a gwreic y wrth y ffryt hi. 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 280
'a dywedy di y mi dim o'th negesseu?' 'Dywedaf, y rof a Duw,'
heb hi. 'Pennaf neges uu y mi, keissaw dy welet ti.' 'Llyna,'
heb y Pwyll, 'y neges oreu gennyf i dy dyuot ti idi. Ac a dywedy
di y mi pwy wyt?' 'Dywedaf, arglwyd,' heb hi. 'Riannon uerch
Heueyd Hen wyf i, a'm rodi y wr o'm hanwod yd ydys. Ac ny 285
mynneis innheu un gwr, a hynny o'th garyat ti. Ac nys mynnaf
etwa, onyt ti a'm gwrthyt. Ac e wybot dy attep di am hynny e
deuthum i.' 'Rof i a Duw,' heb ynteu Pwyll, 'llyma uy attep i i
ti. Pei caffwn dewis ar holl wraged a morynnyon y byt, y mae
ti a dewisswn.' 'Ie,' heb hitheu, 'os hynny a uynny, kyn uy rodi 290
y wr arall, gwna (19) oed a mi.' 'Goreu yw gennyf i,' heb y
Pwyll, 'bo kyntaf; ac yn y lle y mynnych ti, gwna yr oet.'
'Gwnaf, arglwyd,' heb hi, 'blwydyn y heno, yn llys Heueyd.
Mi a baraf bot gwled darparedic yn barawt erbyn dy dyuot.'
'Yn llawen,' heb ynteu; 'a mi a uydaf yn yr oet hwnnw.' 295
'Arglwyd,' heb hi, 'tric yn iach, a choffa gywiraw dy edewit.
Ac e ymdeith yd af i.' A guahanu a wnaethont, a chyrchu a
wnaeth ef parth a'e teulu a'e niuer. Pa ymouyn bynnac a uei
ganthunt wy y wrth y uorwyn, y chwedleu ereill y trossei
ynteu. 300

Odyna treulaw y ulwydyn hyt yr amser a wnaethont, ac
ymgueiraw o Pwyll ar y ganuet marchauc. Ef a aeth ryngtaw a
llys Heueyd Hen. Ac ef a doeth y'r llys, a llawen uuwyt wrthaw,

277 *arnat ti*, W; *arnat*, R. 278 *crassaw*, W; *grassaw*, R. 279 *pryt a welsei eiroet o uorwyn*; *pryt a welsei o uorwyn eiroet*, W; *pryt a welsei eiryoet o uorwyn*, R. 283 *Pwyll*, R; *Pwll*, W. 288 *llyma*; *llyna*, W, R. 302 *o Pwyll*, IW.

a dygyuor a llewenyd ac arlwy mawr a oed yn y erbyn, a holl
305 uaranned y llys wrth y gynghor ef y treulwyt. Kyweiryaw y
neuad a wnaethpwyt, ac y'r bordeu yd aethant. Sef ual yd
eistedyssont, Heueyd Hen ar neill law Pwyll, a Riannon o'r
parth arall idaw; y am hynny (20) pawb ual y bei y enryded.
Bwyta a chyuedach ac ymdidan a wnaethont.

310 Ac ar dechreu kyuedach gwedy y bwyt, wynt a welynt yn
dyuot y mywn, guas gwineu mawr teyrneid, a guisc o bali
amdanaw. A phan doeth y gynted y neuad, kyuarch guell a oruc
y Pwyll a'y gedymdeithon. 'Cressaw Duw wrthyt, eneit, a dos
y eisted,' heb y Pwyll. 'Nac af,' heb ef; 'eirchat wyf a'm neges
315 a wnaf.' 'Gwna yn llawen,' heb y Pwyll. 'Arglwyd,' heb ef,
'wrthyt ti y mae uy neges i, ac y erchi it y dodwyf.' 'Pa arch
bynnac a erchych di y mi, hyt y gallwyf y gaffael, itti y byd.'
'Och,' heb y Riannon, 'paham y rody di attep y uelly?' 'Neus
rodes y uelly, arglwydes, yg gwyd gwyrda,' heb ef. 'Eneit,' heb
320 y Pwyll, 'beth yw dy arch di?' 'Y wreic uwyaf a garaf, yd wyt
yn kyscu heno genthi. Ac y herchi hi a'r arlwy a'r darmerth
yssyd ymma y dodwyf i.'

Kynhewi a oruc Pwyll, cany bu attep a rodassei. 'Taw hyt y
mynnych,' heb y Riannon, 'ny bu uuscrellach gwr ar y ssynwyr
325 e hun nog ry uuost ti.' 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'ny wydwn i pwy
oed ef.' 'Llyna y gwr y mynyssit uy rodi i idaw o'm hanuod,'
heb hi, 'Guawl uab Clut, gwr tormyn(21)nawc kyuoethawc.
A chan derw yt dywedut y geir a dywedeist, dyro ui idaw rac
anglot yt.' 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'ny wnn i pa ryw attep yw
330 hwnnw. Ny allaf ui arnaf a dywedy di uyth.' 'Dyro di ui idaw
ef,' heb hi, 'a mi a wnaf na chaffo ef uiui uyth.' 'Pa furyf uyd
hynny?' heb y Pwyll. 'Mi a rodaf i'th law got uechan,' heb hi,
'a chadw honno gennyt yn da. Ac ef a eirch y wled a'r arlwy a'r
darmerth. Ac nit oes y'th uedyant di hynny. A miui a rodaf y

310 *gwedy y bwyt*, R; *gwedy bwyt*, W. 313 *cressaw*, W; *grassaw*, R. 313 *eneit a dos y eisted heb y Pwyll*, W; *eneit heb y Pwyll a dos y eisted*, R. 319 *ef*, W; *y mackwy*, R.

wled y'r teulu a'r niueroed,' heb hi, 'a hwnnw uyd dy attep am 335
hynny. Amdanaf innheu,' heb hi, 'mi a wnaf oet ac ef, ulwydyn
y heno, y gyscu gennyf; ac ym penn y ulwydyn,' heb hi, 'byd
ditheu a'r got honn genhyt ar dy ganuet marchawc yn y perllan
uchot. A phan uo ef ar perued y digrifwch a'y gyuedach, dyret
titheu dy hun y mywn, a dillat reudus amdanat, a'r got y'th law,' 340
heb hi, 'ac nac arch dim namyn lloneit y got o uwyt. Minheu a
baraf,' heb hi, 'bei dottit yssyd yn y seith cantref hynn o uwyt
a llynn yndi, na bydei launach no chynt. A guedy byryer llawer
yndi, ef a ouyn yt a uyd llawn dy got ti uyth. Dywet titheu na
(22) uyd ony chyuyt dylyedauc tra chyuoethauc a guascu a'y 345
deudroet y bwyt yn y got, a dywedut "Digawn ry dodet
ymman". A minheu a baraf idaw ef uynet y sseghi y bwyt yn y
got. A phan el ef, tro ditheu y got, yny el ef dros y pen yn y
got, ac yna llad glwm ar garryeu y got. A bit corn canu da am
dy uynwgyl, a phan uo ef yn rwymedic yn y got, dot titheu lef 350
ar dy gorn, a bit hynny yn arwyd y rot a'th uarchogyon. Pan
glywhont llef dy gorn, diskynnent wynteu am pen y llys.'

'Arglwyd', heb y Guawl, 'madws oed y mi cael attep am a
ercheis.' 'Kymeint ac a ercheist,' heb y Pwyll, 'o'r a uo y'm
medyant i, ti a'y keffy.' 'Eneit,' heb hitheu Riannon, 'am y 355
wled a'r darpar yssyd yma, hwnnw a rodeis i y wyr Dyuet ac
y'r teulu a'r yniueroed yssyd ymma. Hwnnw nit eidawaf y rodi
y neb. Blwydyn y heno ynteu, y byd gwled darparedic yn y
llys honn i titheu, eneit, y gyscu gennyf innheu.'

Gwawl a gerdawd ryngthaw a'y gyuoeth. Pwyll ynteu a 360
doeth y Dyuet. A'r ulwydyn honno a dreulwys pawb ohonunt
hyt oet y wled a oed yn llys (23) Heueyd Hen. Gwaul uab Clut
a doeth parth a'r wled a oed darparedic idaw, a chyrchu y llys

335 *y'r teulu a'r niueroed*, W; *y'r niueroed a'r teulu*, R. 339 *perued*, W; *ganawl*, R. 341 *minheu a baraf heb hi*; *minheu heb hi a baraf*, W; *a minneu a baraf heb hi*, R. 343 *na bydei launach*, W; *na bo llawnach*, R. 346 *ry dodet*, W; *a dodet*, R. 349 *garryeu*, W; *garreyeu*, R. 353 *cael*, W; *kaffel*, R. 356 *ac y'r teulu*, W; *a'r teulu*, R. 357 *eidawaf*, W; *adawaf i*, R. 358 *ynteu*, W only.

a wnaeth, a llawen uuwyt wrthaw. Pwyll ynteu Penn Annwn a
365 doeth y'r berllan ar y ganuet marchauc, ual y gorchymynnassei
Riannon idaw, a'r got ganthaw. Gwiscaw bratteu trwm
ymdanaw a oruc Pwyll, a chymryt lloppaneu mawr am y draet.
A phan wybu y bot ar dechreu kyuedach wedy bwyta, dyuot
racdaw y'r neuad, a guedy y dyuot y gynted y neuad, kyuarch
370 guell a wnaeth y Wawl uab Clut, a'e gedymdeithon o wyr a
gwraged. 'Duw a ro da yt,' heb y Gwawl, 'a chraessaw Duw
wrthyt.' 'Arglwyd,' heb ynteu, 'Duw a dalo yt. Negessawl wyf
wrthyt.' 'Craessaw wrth dy neges,' heb ef; 'ac os arch gyuartal
a erchy y mi, yn llawen ti a'e keffy.' 'Kyuartal, arglwyd,' heb
375 ynteu; 'nyt archaf onyt rac eisseu. Sef arch a archaf, lloneit y
got uechan a wely di o uwyt.' 'Arch didraha yw honno,' heb ef,
'a thi a'y keffy yn llawen. Dygwch uwyt idaw,' heb ef.

Riuedi mawr o sswydwyr a gyuodassant y uynyd a dechreu
llenwi y got. Ac yr a uyrit yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt.
380 'Eneit,' (24) heb y Guawl, 'a uyd llawn dy got ti uyth?' 'Na
uyd, y rof a Duw,' heb ef, 'yr a dotter yndi uyth, ony chyuyt
dylyedauc tir a dayar a chyuoeth a ssenghi a'y deudroet y
bwyt yn y got, a dywedut, "Digawn ry dodet yma".' 'A geimat,'
heb y Riannon, 'kyuot y uynyd ar uyrr,' wrth Gwawl vab Clut.
385 'Kyuodaf yn llawen,' heb ef. A chyuodi y uynyd a dodi y
deudroet yn y got, a throi o Pwyll y got yny uyd Guawl dros
y penn yn y got, ac yn gyflym caeu y got a llad clwm ar y
carryeu, a dodi llef ar y gorn. Ac ar hynny, llyma y teulu am
penn y llys, ac yna kymryt pawb o'r niuer a doeth y gyt a
390 Guawl a'y dodi yn y carchar e hun. A bwrw y bratteu a'r
lloppaneu a'r yspeil didestyl y amdanaw a oruc Pwyll.

366 *trwm ymdanaw a oruc*; *trwm ymdanw a oruc*, W; *trymyon ymdanaw a wnaeth*, R. 367 *chymryt*, W only. 371 *ro*, W; *rodo*, R. 371 *a chraessaw*, W; *a graessaw*, R. 373 *craessaw*, W; *graessaw*, R. 381 *heb ef*, W; *heb ynteu*, R. 383 *ry dodet*, W; *a dodet*, R. 384 *y uynyd*, W; *y uynyd a oruc*, R. 386 *a throi*, R; *a troi*, W. 388 *carryeu*, W; *carreyeu*, R. 388 *ar hynny*, R; *ar yny*, W. 391 *lloppaneu*, R; *loppaneu*, W.

Ac mal y delei pob un o'e niuer ynteu y mywn, y trawei pob un dyrnawt ar y got, ac y gouynnei, 'Beth yssyd ymma?' 'Broch,' medynt wynteu. Sef kyfryw chware a wneynt, taraw a wnai pob un dyrnawt ar y got ae a'e droet ae a throssawl; ac y 395 uelly guare a'r got a wnaethont. Pawb ual y delei a ouynnei, 'Pa chware a wnewch chwi uelly?' 'Guare broch yg got,' medynt wynteu. Ac yna gyntaf y guarywyt broch yg got.

'Arglwyd,' heb y gwr o'r got, 'pei guarandawut uiui, nyt oed dihenyd arnaf uy llad y mywn cot.' 'Arglwyd,' (25) heb 400 Heueyd Hen, 'guir a dyweit. Iawn yw yt y warandaw; nyt dihenyt arnaw hynny.' 'Ie,' heb y Pwyll, 'mi a wnaf dy gynghor di amdanaw ef.' 'Llyma dy gynghor di,' heb Riannon yna. 'Yd wyt yn y lle y perthyn arnat llonydu eircheit a cherdoryon. Gat yno ef y rodi drossot y pawb,' heb hi, 'a chymer gedernit 405 y ganthaw na bo ammouyn na dial uyth amdanaw, a digawn yw hynny o gosp arnaw.' 'Ef a geif hynny yn llawen,' heb y gwr o'r got. 'A minheu a'e kymmeraf yn llawen,' heb y Pwyll, 'gan gynghor Heueyd a Riannon.' 'Kynghor yw hynny gennym ni,' heb wynt. 'Y gymryt a wnaf,' heb y Pwyll. 'Keis ueicheu 410 drossot.' 'Ni a uydwn drostaw,' heb Heueyd, 'yny uo ryd y wyr y uynet drostaw.' Ac ar hynny y gollyngwyt ef o'r got, ac y rydhawyt y oreugwyr. 'Gouyn ueithon y Wawl weicheu,' heb yr Heueyd. 'Ni a adwaenwn y neb a dylyer y kymryt y ganthaw.' Riuaw y meicheu a wnaeth Heueyd. 'Llunnya dy 415 hunn,' heb y Guawl, 'dy ammot.' 'Digawn yw gennyf i,' heb y Pwyll, 'ual y llunnyawd Riannon.' Y meicheu a aeth ar yr ammot hwnnw. 'Ie, arglwyd,' heb y Guawl, 'briwedic wyf i a chymriw mawr a geueis, ac ennein yssyd reit y mi, ac y ymdeith yd af i, gan (26) dy gannyat ti. A mi a adawaf wyrda drossof 420

392 *pob un*, W only. 400 *cot*, R; *got*, W. 402 *hynny*, R; *hyny*, W. 403 *llyma*, R; *llyna*, W. 405 *rodi drossot y pawb*, W; *rodi y bawp drossot*, R. 409 *gennym*, R; *gynnym*, W. 414 *yr Heueyd*, W; *Eueyd*, R. 419 *ennein*, W; *enneint*, R.

yma y attep y pawb o'r a'th ouynno di.' 'Yn llawen,' heb y Pwyll, 'a gwna ditheu hynny.' Guawl a aeth parth a'y gyuoeth.

Y neuad ynteu a gyweirwyt y Pwyll a'e niuer ac y niuer y llys y am hynny, ac y'r bordeu yd aethont y eisted; ac ual yd 425 eistedyssant ulwydyn o'r nos honno yd eistedwys paub y nos honno. Bwyta a chyuedach a wnaethont, ac amser a doeth y uynet y gyscu. Ac y'r ystauell yd aeth Pwyll a Riannon, a threulaw y nos honno drwy digriuwch a llonydwch.

A thrannoeth yn ieuengtit y dyd, 'Arglwyd,' heb y Riannon, 430 'kyuot y uynyd, a dechreu lonydu y kerdoryon, ac na ommed neb hediw o'r a uynno da.' 'Hynny a wnaf i yn llawen,' heb y Pwyll, 'a hediw a pheunyd tra parhao y wled honn.' Ef a gyuodes Pwyll y uynyd, a pheri dodi gostec y erchi y holl eircheit a cherdoryon dangos, a menegi udunt y llonydit pawb 435 ohonunt wrth y uod a'y uympwy. A hynny a wnaethpwyd. Y wled honno a dreulwyt ac ny ommedwyt neb tra barhaawd.

A phan daruu y wled, 'Arglwyd,' heb y Pwyll wrth Heueyd, 'mi a gychwynnaf, gan dy gannyat, parth a Dyuet (27) auore.' 'Ie,' heb Heueyd, 'Duw a rwydhao ragot. A gwna oet a chyfnot 440 y del Riannon i'th ol.' 'Y rof i a Duw,' heb ynteu Pwyll, 'y gyt y kerdwn odymma.' 'Ay uelly y mynny di, arglwyd?' heb yr Heueyd. 'Uelly, y rof a Duw,' heb y Pwyll. Wynt a gerdassant trannoeth parth a Dyuet, a llys Arberth a gyrchyssant, a gwled darparedic oed yno udunt. Dygyuor y wlat a'r kyuoeth a doeth 445 attunt o'r gwyr goreu a'r gwraged goreu. Na gwr na gwreic o hynny nyt edewis Riannon heb rodi rod enwauc idaw, ae o gae, ae o uodrwy, ae o uaen guerthuawr. Gwledychu y wlat a wnaethont yn llwydannus y ulwydyn honno, a'r eil.

Ac yn y dryded ulwydyn y dechreuis gwyr y wlat dala 450 trymuryt yndunt o welet gwr kymeint a gerynt a'e harglwyd

426 *honno*, R only. 428 *llonydwch*, W; *llonydwch a wnaethant*, R. 429 *y Riannon*, R; *Riannon*, W. 434 *dangos*, W, R; ? *ymdangos*, M. 436 *barhaawd*, R; *barhaud*, W. 445 *na gwr na gwreic o hynny nyt edewis Riannon heb*, W; *o hynny nyt edewis Riannon neb heb*, R. 449 *yn y dryded*, R; *yn dryded*, W.

ac eu brawduaeth yn dietiued, a'e dyuynnu attunt a wnaethont. Sef lle y doethont y gyt, y Bresseleu yn Dyuet. 'Arglwyd,' heb wynt, 'ni a wdom na bydy gyuoet ti a rei o wyr y wlat honn, ac yn ouyn ni yw na byd it etiued o'r wreic yssyd gennyt. Ac wrth hynny, kymmer wreic arall y bo ettiued yt ohonei. Nyt byth,' 455 (28) heb wynt, 'y perhey di, a chyt kerych di uot y uelly, nys diodefwn y gennyt.' 'Ie,' heb y Pwyll, 'nyt hir ettwa yd ym y gyt, a llawer damwein a digawn bot. Oedwch a mi hynn hyt ym pen y ulwydyn. A blwydyn y'r amser hwnn ni a wnawn yr oet y dyuot y gyt, ac wrth ych kynghor y bydaf.' Yr oet a wnaethant. 460

Kynn dyuot cwbyl o'r oet, mab a anet idaw ef, ac yn Arberth y ganet. A'r nos y ganet, y ducpwyt gwraged y wylat y mab a'y uam. Sef a wnaeth y gwraged, kyscu, a mam y mab Riannon. Sef riuedi o wraged a ducpwyt y'r ystauell, chwech wraged. Gwylat a wnaethont wynteu dalym o'r nos, ac yn hynny eisswys, 465 kyn hanner noss kyscu a wnaeth pawb ohonunt, a thu a'r pylgeint deffroi. A phan deffroyssant, edrych a orugant y lle y dodyssynt y mab, ac nyt oed dim ohonaw yno. 'Och,' heb vn o'r gwraged, 'neur golles y mab.' 'Ie,' heb arall, 'bychan a dial oed yn lloski ni, neu yn dienydyaw am y mab.' 'A oes;' heb un 470 o'r guraged, 'kynghor o'r byt am hynn?' 'Oes,' heb arall, 'mi a wnn gynghor da,' heb hi. 'Beth yw hynny?' heb wy. 'Gellast yssyd yma,' heb hi, 'a chanawon genti. Lladwn rei o'r canawon, ac irwn y hwyneb hitheu Riannon (29) a'r gwaet, a'y dwylaw, a byrwn yr eskyrn gyr y bron, a thaerwn arnei e hun diuetha y 475 mab. Ac ni byd yn taered ni an chwech wrthi hi e hun.' Ac ar y kynghor hwnnw y trigwyt.

Parth a'r dyd Riannon a deffroes, ac a dywot, 'A wraged,' heb hi, 'mae y mab?' 'Arglwydes,' heb wy, 'na ouyn di y ni y mab. Nyt oes ohonam ni namyn cleisseu a dyrnodeu yn 480 ymdaraw a thi; a diamheu yw gennym na welsam eiroet

454 *gennyt*, W; *gyt a thi*, R. 461 *dyuot*, W; *penn*, R. 464 *chwech*, R; *hwech*, W. 467 *pylgeint*, W; *pylgein*, R. 468 *vn*, W; *yr un*. R. 476 *chwech*, W; *whech*, R. 477 *trigwyt*, W; *trigyassant*, R.

uilwraeth yn un wreic kymeint ac ynot ti, ac ny thygyawd ynni ymdaraw a thi. Neur diffetheeist du hun dy uab, ac na hawl ef ynni.' 'A druein,' heb y Riannon, 'yr yr Arglwyd Duw a wyr
485 pob peth, na yrrwch geu arnaf. Duw a wyr pob peth a wyr bot yn eu hynny arnaf i. Ac os ouyn yssyd arnawch i, ym kyffes y Duw, mi a'ch differaf.' 'Dioer,' heb wy, 'ny adwn ni drwc arnam ny hunein yr dyn yn y byt.' 'A druein,' heb hitheu, 'ny chewch un drwc yr dywedut y wirioned.' Yr a dywettei hi yn
490 dec ac yn druan, ny chaffei namyn yr un atteb gan y gwraged.

Pwyll Penn Annwn ar hynny a gyuodes, a'r teulu a'r yniueroed, a chelu y damwein hwnnw ny allwyt. Y'r wlat yd aeth y chwedyl, a phawb o'r guyrda a'e kigleu. A'r guyrda a doethant y gyt y (30) wneuthur kynnhadeu at Pwyll y erchi idaw
495 yscar a'e wreic am gyflauan mor anwedus ac a ry wnaethoed. Sef attep a rodes Pwyll, 'Nyt oed achaws ganthunt wy y erchi y mi yscar a'm gwreic namyn na bydei plant idi. Plant a wnn i y uot idi hi, ac nyt yscaraf a hi. Or gwnaeth hitheu gam, kymeret y phenyt amdanaw.' Hitheu Riannon a dyuynnwys
500 attei athrawon a doethon, a gwedy bot yn degach genthi kymryt y phenyt nog ymdaeru a'r gwraged, y phenyt a gymerth. Sef penyt a dodet erni, bot yn y llys honno yn Arberth hyt ym penn y seith mlyned—ac yskynuaen a oed odieithyr y porth—eisted ohonei gyr llaw hwnnw beunyd, a dywedut y pawb a delei o'r
505 a debyckei nas gwyppei, y gyffranc honno oll; ac o'r a attei idi y dwyn, kynnic y westei a phellynic y dwyn ar y cheuyn y'r llys. A damwein y gadei yr un y dwyn. Ac y uelly treulaw talym o'r ulwydyn a wnaeth.

Ac yn yr amser hwnnw yd oed yn arglwyd ar Went Is Coet,
510 Teirnon Twryf Uliant, a'r gwr goreu yn y byt oed. Ac yn y ty

485 *arnaf*, W; *arnaf i*, R. 486 *arnaf i*, W only. 486 *arnawch i*, W; *arnawch chwi*, R. 488 *ny chewch*, W; *ny cheffwch*, R. 494 *kynnhadeu*; *h* added above, W; *kennadeu*, R. 495 *ry wnaethoed*, W; *a wnathoed*, R. 497 *na*, W; *am na*, R. 498 *or*, R; *o*, W. 504 *ohonei*, R only. 504 *a delei*, W; *o'r a delei*, R. 505 *debyckei*, R; *debygie*, W. 505 *honno*, R only. 509 *Went Is Coet*, R; *Wynt Yscoet*, W.

yd oed cassec. Ac nyt oed yn y dyrnas na march (31) na chassec degach no hi. A phob nos Calanmei y moei, ac ny wybydei neb un geir e wrth y hebawl. Sef a wnaeth Teirnon, ymdidan nosweith a'y wreic. 'Ha wreic,' heb ef, 'llibin yd ym pob blwydyn yn gadu eppil yn cassec heb gaffel yr un ohonunt.' 515 'Peth a ellir wrth hynny?' heb hi. 'Dial Duw arnaf,' heb ef, 'nos Calanmei yw heno, ony wybydaf i pa dileith yssyd yn dwyn yr ebolyon.' Peri dwyn y gassec y mywn ty a wnaeth, a gwiscaw arueu amdanaw a oruc ynteu, a dechreu gwylat y nos.

Ac ual y byd dechreu noss, moi y gassec ar ebawl mawr 520 telediw, ac yn seuyll yn y lle. Sef a wnaeth Teirnon, kyuodi ac edrych ar prafter yr ebawl. Ac ual y byd y uelly, ef a glywei twrwf mawr, ac yn ol y twrwf, llyma grauanc uawr drwy fenestyr ar y ty, ac yn ymauael a'r ebawl geir y uwng. Sef a wnaeth ynteu Teirnon, tynnu cledyf a tharaw y ureich o not 525 yr elin e ymdeith, ac yny uyd hynny o'r ureich a'r ebawl ganthaw ef y mywn. Ac ar hynny twrwf a diskyr a gigleu y gyt. Agori y drws a oruc ef a dwyn ruthyr yn ol y twrwf. Ny welei ef y twrwf rac tywyllet (32) y nos. Ruthyr a duc yn y ol, a'y ymlit. A dyuot cof idaw adaw y drws y agoret, ac ymhwelut a 530 wnaeth. Ac wrth y drws, llyma uab bychan yn y gotn, guedy troi llenn o bali yn y gylch. Kymryt y mab a wnaeth attaw, a llyma y mab yn gryf yn yr oet a oed arnaw.

Dodi cayat ar y drws a wnaeth, a chyrchu yr ystauell yd oed y wreic yndi. 'Arglwydes,' heb ef, 'ay kyscu yd wyt ti?' 'Nac 535 ef, arglwyd,' heb hi. 'Mi a gyskeis, a phan doethost ti y mywn mi a deffroeis.' 'Mae ymma mab it,' heb ef, 'os mynny, yr hwnn ny bu yt eiroet.' 'Arglwyd,' heb hi, 'pa gyfranc uu hynny?' 'Llyma oll,' heb y Teirnon, a menegi y dadyl oll. 'Ie, arglwyd,' heb hi, 'pa ryw wisc yssyd am y mab?' 'Llen o bali,' 540 heb ynteu. 'Mab y dynyon mwyn yw,' heb hi. 'Arglwyd,' heb

515 *gadu eppil*; *gadu heppil*, W; *cadw eppil*, R. 518 *dwyn*, W; *dodi*, R. 523 *uawr*, W only. 530 *y* (*agoret*); *n* added above, W; *yn*, R. 533 *a oed*, W; *oed*, R.

hi, 'digrifwch a didanwch oed gennyf i bei mynnut ti. Mi a dygwn wraged yn un a mi, ac a dywedwn uy mot y ueichawc.' 'Myui a duunaf a thi, yn llawen,' heb ef, 'am hynny.' Ac y uelly
545 y gwnaethpwyt. Peri a wnaethont bedydyaw y mab o'r bedyd a wneit yna. Sef enw a dodet arnaw, Gwri Wallt Euryn; yr hynn a oed ar y ben o wallt, kyuelynet oed a'r eur.

Meithryn y mab a wnaethpwyt yn y (33) llys yny oed ulwyd. A chynn y ulwyd yd oed yn kerdet yn gryf, a breiscach oed no
550 mab teirblwyd a uei uawr y dwf a'e ueint. A'r eil ulwydyn y magwyt y mab, a chyn ureisket oed a mab chweblwyd. A chynn penn y pedwyred ulwydyn yd oed yn ymoprau a gueisson y meirch am y adu o'e dwyn y'r dwuyr. 'Arglwyd,' heb y wreic wrth Teirnon, 'mae yr ebawl a differeist ti y noss y
555 keueist y mab?' 'Mi a'e gorchymynneis y weisson y meirych,' heb ef, 'ac a ercheis synnyaw wrthaw.' 'Ponyt oed da i ti, arglwyd,' heb hi, 'peri y hywedu, a'y rodi y'r mab? Kanys y noss y keueist y mab y ganet yr ebawl ac y differeist.' 'Nyt af i yn erbyn hynny,' heb y Teirnon. 'Mi a adaf y ti y rodi idaw.'
560 'Arglwyd,' heb hi, 'Duw a dalo yt; mi a'e rodaf idaw.' Yna y rodet y march y'r mab, ac y deuth hi at y guastrodyon ac at weisson y meirch y orchymyn synyeit wrth y march, a'e uot yn hywed erbyn pan elei y mab y uarchogaeth a chwedyl y wrthaw.

E mysc hynny wynt a glywssont chwedlydyaeth y wrth
565 Riannon ac am y phoen. Sef a wnaeth Teirnon Twryf Uliant, o achaws y douot a gawssei, ymwarandaw am y chwedyl ac amouyn yn (34) lut ymdanaw, yny gigleu gan lawer o luossogrwyd o'r a delei y'r llys mynychu cwynaw truanet damwein Riannon a'y phoen. Sef a wnaeth Teirnon ynteu, medylyaw am hynny, ac
570 edrych ar y mab yn graf; a chael yn y uedwl yn herwyd gueledigaeth na ry welsei eiroet mab a that kyn debycket a'r

547 *kyuelynet*, W; *kyn uelynet*, R. 552 *pedwyred*, R; *pedwyryd*, W. 560 *dalo*, W; *dalho*, R. 560 *yna*, R only. 562 *wrth y march*, W; *ar y march*, R. 563 *y wrthaw*; *wrthaw*, W, R. 564 *chwedlydyaeth*, W; *chwedyldyaeth*, R.

mab y Pwyll Penn Annwn. Ansawd Pwyll hyspys oed gantaw ef, canys gwr uuassei idaw kynn no hynny. Ac yn ol hynny, goueileint a dellis yndaw, o gamhet idaw attal y mab ganthaw, ac ef yn gwybot y uot yn uab y wr arall. A phan gauas gyntaf o 575 yscaualwch ar y wreic, ef a uenegis idi hi nat oed iawn udunt wy attal y mab gantunt, a gadu poen kymmeint ac a oed ar wreicda kystal a Riannon o'r achaws hwnnw, a'r mab yn uab y Pwyll Penn Annwn.

A hitheu wreic Teirnon a gytsynnywys ar anuon y mab y 580 Pwyll. 'A thri phet, arglwyd,' heb hi, 'a gaffwn o hynny: diolwch ac elwissen o ellwg Riannon o'r poen y mae yndaw, a diollwch gan Pwyll am ueithryn y mab a'e eturyt idaw; a'r trydyd peth, os gwr mwyn uyd y mab, mabmaeth ynni uyd, a goreu a allo uyth a wna inni.' Ac ar y kynghor hwnnw y 585 trigyssant. Ac ny (35) bu hwy ganthunt no thrannoeth, ymgueiraw a oruc Teirnon ar y drydyd marchawc, a'r mab yn petwyryd y gyt ac wynt ar y march a rodyssei Teirnon idaw. A cherdet parth ac Arberth a wnaethont, ac ny bu hir y buont yny doethont y Arberth. 590

Pan doethant parth a'r llys, wynt a welynt Riannon yn eisted yn emmyl yr yskynuaen. Pann doethont yn ogyuuch a hi, 'A unbenn,' heb hi, 'nac ewch bellach hynny. Mi a dygaf pob un ohonawch hyt y llys. A hynny yw uym penyt am lad ohonaf uu hun uy mab a'e diuetha.' 'A wreicda,' heb y Teirnon, 'ny 595 thebygaf i y un o hyn uynet ar dy geuyn di.' 'Aet a'y mynho,' heb y mab, 'nyt af i.' 'Dioer, eneit,' heb Teirnon, 'nyt awn ninheu.' Y llys a gyrchyssant, a diruawr llywenyd a uu yn y herbyn. Ac yn dechreu treulaw y wled yd oedit yn y llys. Ynteu Pwyll a oed yn dyuot o gylchaw Dyuet. Y'r yneuad yd 600 aethont ac y ymolchi. A llawen uu Pwyll wrth Teirnon, ac y

577 *gantunt*, R; *ganthaw*, W. 581 *phet*, W; *pheth*, R. 581 *gaffwn*, W; *gaffwn ni*, R. 589 *ac*, R only. 592 *yn ogyuuch*, W; *ar ogyfuch*, R. 600 *a oed*, W; *oed*, R. 600 *yd aethont*, W; *y daethant*, R.

eisted yd aethont. Sef ual yd eistedyssont—Teirnon y rwg Pwyll a Riannon, a deu gedymdeith Teirnon uch law Pwyll, a'r mab y ryngthunt.

605 Guedy daruot bwyta, ar dechreu kyuedach ymdidan a wnaethon. Sef ymdidan a uu gan Teirnon, menegi y holl gyfranc am y gassec ac am y mab, (36) a megys y buassei y mab ar y hardelw wy Teirnon a'e wreic, ac y megyssynt. 'Ac weldy yna dy uab, arglwydes,' heb y Teirnon. 'A phwy bynnac a 610 dywot geu arnat, cam a wnaeth. A minheu pann gigleu y gouut a oed arnat, trwm uu gennyf, a doluryaw a wneuthum. Ac ny thebygaf uot neb o'r yniuer hwnn oll nit adnappo uot y mab yn uab y Pwyll,' heb y Teirnon. 'Nyt oes neb,' heb y pawb, 'ny bo diheu gantaw hynny.' 'Y rof i a Duw,' heb y Riannon, 615 'oed escor uym pryder im pei gwir hynny.' 'Arglwydes,' heb y Pendaran Dyuet, 'da yd enweist dy uab, Pryderi, a goreu y gueda arnaw Pryderi uab Pwyll Penn Annwn.' 'Edrychwch,' heb y Riannon, 'na bo goreu y guedo arnaw y enw e hun.' 'Mae yr enu?' heb y Pendaran Dyuet. 'Gwri Wallt Euryn a 620 dodyssom ni arnaw ef.' 'Pryderi,' heb y Pendaran Dyuet, 'uyd y enw ef.' 'Yawnhaf yw hynny,' heb y Pwyll, 'kymryt enw y mab y wrth y geir a dywot y uam pann gauas llawenchwedyl y wrthaw.' Ac ar hynny y trigwyt.

'Teirnon,' heb y Pwyll, 'Duw a dalo yt ueithryn y mab hwn 625 hyt yr awr hon. A iawn yw idaw ynteu, or byd gwr mwyn, y dalu ytti.' 'Arglwyd,' heb y Teirnon, 'y wreic a'e magwys ef, nyt oes yn y byt dyn uwy y galar no hi yn y ol. Iawn yw idaw coffau y mi ac (37) y'r wreic honno a wnaethom yrdaw ef.' 'Y rof i a Duw,' heb y Pwyll, 'tra parhawyf i mi a'th kynhalyaf, a 630 thi a'th kyuoeth, tra allwyf kynnhal y meu uy hun. Os ynteu a

603 *uch law*, R; *uch llaw*, W. 606 *a uu*, W; *uu*, R. 608 *weldy*, R; *wely dy*, W. 612 *uot neb o'r yniuer hwnn oll nit*; *o'r yniuer hwnn oll nit*, W; *o'r niuer hwnn oll neb nyt*, R. 618 *guedo*; *gwedo*, R; *gueda*, W. 620 *y Pendaran Dyuet*; *y Penndaran*, R; *Pendaran Dyuet*, W. 621 *yawnhaf*, R; *yawnahaf*, W. 621 *hynny*, W; *hwnnw*, R. 628 *yrdaw ef*, W; *yrdaw*, R.

uyd, iawnach yw idaw dy gynnhal nogyt y mi. Ac os kynghor gennyt ti hynny, a chan hynn o wyrda, canys megeist ti ef hyt yr awr hon, ni a'e rodwn ar uaeth at Pendaran Dyuet o hynn allan. A bydwch gedymdeithon chwitheu a thatmaetheu idaw.' 'Kynghor iawn,' heb y pawb, 'yw hwnnw.' Ac yna y rodet y mab y Pendaran Dyuet, ac yd ymyrrwys gwyrda y wlat y gyt ac ef. Ac y kychwynnwys Teirnon Toryfliant a'y gedymdeithon y ryngtaw a'y wlat ac a'e gyuoeth gan garyat a llywenyd. Ac nyt aeth heb gynnhic ydaw y tlysseu teccaf a'r meirych goreu a'r cwn hoffaf. Ac ny mynnwys ef dim. 635 640

Yna y trigyssant wynteu ar eu kyuoeth, ac y magwyt Pryderi uab Pwyll Pen Annwn yn amgeledus, ual yd oed dylyet, yny oed delediwhaf gwass a theccaf a chwpplaf o pob camp da o'r a oed yn y dyrnas. Uelly y treulyssant blwydyn a blwydyned, yny doeth teruyn ar hoedyl Pwyll Penn Annwn ac y bu uarw. Ac y gwledychwys ynteu Pryderi seith cantref Dyuet yn llwydannus, garedic gan y gyuoeth a chan pawb yn y gylch. Ac yn ol hynny y kynydwys trychantref Ystrat Tywi, (38) a phedwar cantref Keredigyawn, ac y gelwir y rei hynny seith cantref Seissyllwch. Ac ar y kynnyd hwnnw y bu ef, Pryderi uab Pwyll Penn Annwn, yny doeth yn y uryt wreika. Sef gwreic a uynnawd, Kicua uerch Wynn Gohoyw uab Gloyw Walltlydan uab Cassnar Wledic o dyledogyon yr ynys hon. 645 650

Ac y uelly y teruyna y geing hon yma o'r Mabynnogyon.

631 *nogyt*, W; *noc*, R. 632 *ef*, W; *evo*, R. 643 *o'r a oed*, W; *oc a oed*, R. 648 *trychantref*, W; *tri chantref*, R. 654 *hon yma*, W; *honn*, R.

NOTES

2 *Pwyll*: the name, cognate with Ir. *ciall*, means 'sense, intelligence'.

2 *pendeuic*: a title, approximately synonymous with the commoner *unben* and *arglwyd*, and meaning 'prince, lord'.

2 *Dyuet*: the south-western corner of Wales, comprising the modern county of Pembroke and part of Carmarthen, the boundaries being the rivers Teifi and Towy and the sea. For a map of the medieval divisions of Wales, see HW vol. 2.

2 *cantref*: an administrative unit, theoretically containing a hundred homesteads, and sometimes equated with the English hundred as a division of land. The seven cantrefs of Dyfed were Cemais, Pebidiog, Rhos, Deugleddau, Penfro, Cantref Gwarthaf, and Emlyn.

3 *Arberth*: usually equated with modern Narberth in the cantref of Penfro, the peninsula on the southern side of Milford Haven. For a different identification see Rh. 18 note.

3 *prif lys idaw*: 'a principal residence of his', whereas *y brif lys* would make *llys* definite. Similarly Bendigeidfran was *yn Hardlech, yn llys idaw* PKM 29.5 'in Harlech, in one of his courts'.

4 *a dyuot yn y uryt*: 'and it came into his mind'. The vbn. is used as a sort of historic infinitive in narration. Note the series in the next paragraph—*kyuodi, dyuot, canu, dechreu, kerdet, ymgolli.*

6 *Penn Llwyn Diarwya*: unidentified. It is possible that the form *diarwya* is an old spelling for *y ar Uwya*, cf. Mab. 65 note.

9 *dan y coet*: 'in the wood', lit. 'under the trees'. Cf. WBM 118.7 *rac hyt y buant y gwyllt dan y coet*, 'from the length of time they had been wild in the forest'.

12 *unllef*: 'having the same cry'. Similarly *unlliw* 'of the same colour', and *unuam* 'having the same mother' PKM 29.7.

12 *a hynny yn dyuot*: 'and they coming'. *Hynny* is most commonly impersonal 'that', but it is here personal 'those ones', usually *y rei hynny*. The clause is of a type which can express a variety of relationships; cf. *ac ef yn gwybot* 575, *a'r mab yn uab y Pwyll* 578.

16 *llyma yr erchwys a oed yn y ol yn ymordiwes ac ef*: 'behold the pack which was following him overtook him'. The 'him' is the stag. Verbs with the prefix *ym-* for the most part have their object preceded by *a, ac*, and are reflexive or reciprocal.

18 *edrych ohonaw ef*: 'he looked'. The vbn. as an historic infinitive, with the prep. *o* marking the agent or subject. Cf. Ir. *do* in the same function, as *ar bhfhéuchaint dó*.

19 *o'r a welsei*: 'of that which he had seen'. According to Zimmer, ZCP ii. 102, this form of the relative is the rule after *pawb* 'each', 'every-

one', *pob* with a noun or pronoun 'each, every', *neb* 'anyone', *ereill* 'others', *dim* 'anything', *y cwbyl, y kyfan* 'the whole', and all superlatives, when the relative is positive and either nominative or accusative.

21 *gwynnet, cochet*: equative forms of the adjectives *gwynn* and *coch*, and also abstract nouns, 'whiteness, redness'. Some feeling of the exclamatory sense of the equative, 'how white' remains however. Cf. WG 243–4. For the colours see Bergin, *Ériu* 14.170.

27 *llwytlei*: Ifor Williams's emendation. *Llwyt* and *llei* are nearly synonymous, and the colour seems to be grey-brown or fawn.

27 *yn wisc*; *yn* preceding the predicate, 'as a hunting garb'. Cf. the Latin predicative dative, and the use in Old English of *tō*, which survives in 'have *to* wife'. Similarly *yn deccaf gwreic* 83. See WG 439.

30 *ac atuyd*: 'perhaps, maybe', future of *aduot*, a compound of *bot*, but the phrase is petrified.

31 *ual nas dylyei*: the RB has *dylyy*, 2 sg. pres. 'so that thou art under no obligation (to do) it'. The WB probably has the older idiom with the imperfect 3 sg. 'so that it (*dy anryded*) would be under no obligation (to do) it'. The verb *dylyu* means both 'to be entitled to' and 'to be obliged to'.

32 *a'm etteil*: the RB has *hetteil*, but this aspiration is not always marked in the medieval period. Cf. *a'm ansawd*, and contrast *o'm hanuod* 326 with *o'm anuod* PKM 33.22.

35 *ansyberwyt uwy*: the comparative adjective is lenited, whatever the gender and number of the noun, in a negative sentence, or in a question expecting a negative answer. With this part of the conversation cf. Peredur, WBM 176.35–8 '*A vnben*', *heb hi*, '*ansyberw y gwnaethost, llad y tlws teccaf oed y'm kyfoeth*'. '*Ac a oed wed y gallwn i kaffel dy gerenhyd ti?*'

40 *pa delw y pryny di?*: 'how wilt thou purchase it ?' The particle *y* contains the oblique relative (since an adverbial element precedes the verb) and the 3 sg. infixed pronoun. The modern spelling of the group is *y'i*. Other examples are *llyma wed y keffy, llyna ual y gelly, sef ual y gwnaf*. The word *prynu* is a reference to *sarhaet*, the compensation due to a person whose honour has been injured, and which varied with his rank in society. For a fuller description of the procedure cf. PKM 33–34, where reparation is made to Matholwch for the damage done to his horses.

41 *corunawc*: RB *coronawc* from *coron* a borrowing from French, while *corun* (later 'crown of the head, tonsure') is direct from Latin *corōna*. *Brenhin coronawc* is the usual form in WB also, cf. PKM 29.3, 45.26.

44 *Arawn urenhin Annwuyn*: with the lenition of *brenhin* in a cognomen, contrast *Hafgan brenhin Annwuyn*, 'H. a king of A.' *Annwuyn* may be explained from *an* and *dwuyn* 'deep', hardly 'undeep' but

rather pejoratively 'fearfully deep'; thus Loth calls Annwn an *abîme.* Comparison with Ir. shows both *domain* 'deep' and *domun* 'world', as in Dumno-rix, virtually synonymous with the plural Bitu-riges, Ir. *bith*, W. *byt* 'world': hence *an* and *dwuyn* 'the not (this) world', 'the Otherworld'. Or again with pejorative colouring leading on to the Christian meaning 'Hell', 'the evil world'. PKM suggests that *an-* has the sense of 'in, inside', so 'the inner world', inside hills and mounds. Both texts read *Annwuyn* at first, and both change to the later form *Annwn* before the end: the change takes place in WB at 364, in RB at 642.

46 *gwr yssyd gyuerbyn y gyuoeth . . .*: 'a man whose kingdom is opposite'. The genitive relative is expressed by using a relative particle with a genitive pronoun in the relative clause; in Middle Welsh this particle may be direct (nominative or accusative) as here (for *yssyd* is the present relative of *bot* in positive clauses, WG 286–7), or else oblique as in Modern Welsh. If we transpose the tenses the present phrase would become *gwr a oed gyuerbyn y gyuoeth,* but it would also be possible to have *gwr yd oed gyuerbyn y gyuoeth,* the ancestor of modern *yr oedd.* The second *yssyd,* suggested but not adopted in PKM, is the verb of the main clause 'a man makes war on me continually'.

48 *gormes hwnnw*: 'the tyranny of that man'. When *hwn,* &c., are adjectival the article always precedes the noun; hence the absence of the article shows that *hwnnw* is pronominal here.

48 *a hynny à elly di yn haut*; 'and that thou canst easily (do)'. The omission of the verb is frequent, cf. 516.

49 *uyg kerennyd*: I have adopted here the method of showing the mutation which preserves the radical, and which is at least equally common. The WB reading is closer to the modern *fy ngherennydd.* Similarly in 121, 166.

50 *manac*: see *menegi, managaf.* For the affection of the first vowel cf. WG 388.

53 *y'm lle*: 'in my place, instead of me': *y'm, y'th* can be both 'to my, thy' and 'in my, thy'.

54 *teccaf*: superlative of *tec* (= *-g*); the superlative ending *-haf* unvoices a preceding voiced stop, which is then doubled.

55 *guas ystauell*; the *ystauell* was the private sleeping chamber of the master and mistress of the house. The *guas ystauell* was the king's most intimate officer of the household, having no place of his own in the hall, because it was his duty to make the king's bed, and carry messages between the hall and the chamber. Like the queen's *morwyn ystauell* he received the royal cast-off clothing and bed-linen. If he could be imposed upon by an impostor, no one else was likely to penetrate the disguise. Cf. Laws, 24, 30, 38.

58 *o'r dyd auory*: 'from tomorrow'. *Auory,* like *heno* and *hediw,* is an adverb, but has become capable of being governed by a preposition.

The construction here is probably an older one, still normal in Gaelic, in which a common noun must be inserted; cf. *gus an latha an diugh* with *hyt hediw.*

58 *a'n kynnadyl*: *an* may be 'our' or *a'n* 'and our'. Translate 'and our meeting then shall be in this place'. For *a'n* cf. PKM 83.20 *oc an hut a'n lledrith.*

62 *rodych*: 2 sg. pres. sj. as imperative. Cf. WBM 454.31 *dos titheu . . . ac erchych* 'go thou and ask'.

62 *ny byd byw ef o hwnnw*: 'he will not survive that'. Similarly of Math, *ny bydei uyw* PKM 67.7. Note the copula order in which the complement *byw*, precedes the subject *ef.*

63 *rodi yr eil*: 'to give a second (stroke)'. The article is virtually indefinite: cf. *heb gaffel yr un ohonunt* 515, 'without getting one of them', *yr hwn ny bu yt eiroet* 537, see note. Perhaps also *heb yr un o'r gwraged* 468 in RB, although after *heb*, *yr* need not be the article.

63 *yr a*: 'despite what . . .'.

65 *heb y Pwyll*: *y* is not the article, but the ending of an anomalous verb understood as such and so written. Cf. WG 376–8.

67 *wwyf*: lenited form of *bwyf*, see *bot.* Other examples of *w-* for *u-* are *wei*, *wal*, *wrenhin* below.

76 *ardurn*: cf. *adurn* from Latin *adornare.* According to PKM the manuscript reading is a blend of *adurn* and a native *ardun* of similar meaning. Cf. GPC s.v. *addurn*, *arddun.* RB has *adurn*, and the WB *ardurn* may be an accidental repetition of the preceding *a'r.*

77 *ac y'r neuad ry gyrchwys*: *kyrchu* usually has a direct object, but cf. *ac y'r neuad y kyrchyssant* PKM 46.22. WB *y gyrchwys* can be explained only by assuming *y* to be for the perfective particle *ry.* RB accepts *y* as the oblique relative and corrects the verb to *kyrchwys.*

77 *diarchenu*: originally 'to remove footwear' (*archen*), then 'to disrobe, change clothing'; in 78 *y* contains both the preposition *y* 'to' and the 3 sg. pronoun *y* 'him, his', (modern *i'w*).

78 *makwyf*: a loan-word from Ir. *maccoim*; see Introduction. With *ef a doeth makwyueit* cf. *ef a gyuodes Pwyll* 432, 'Pwyll arose'. This use of *ef* is not unlike English *there*; the real subject follows the verb.

81 *teulu*: now 'family, household' but originally 'bodyguard, household troops, warband', cognate with Ir. *teglach.*

87 *iarll*: Old Norse *jarl.* For a suggestion of the identity of this person, see Rh. 45–46.

89 *dissymlaf*: on RB *disemylaf*, cf. WG 242.

95 *weneb*: the earliest Welsh spelling had no symbol for the sounds later represented by *y*, and both *i* and *e* were common expedients, especially the latter. In copying a manuscript in the older orthography a scribe would normally modernize such forms, but he has overlooked one here. Conversely, he seems to have changed a genuine *e* to *y* twice in *wyd y kyffy* for *wed y keffy* in 45.

96 *dywot*: pret. 3 sg. of *dywedut*. Cf. WG 338.

103 *yr oet*: if not entirely superfluous, as Loth suggests, these words are the subject of *doi*, 'the appointment came as clearly to the memory of the most distant man in the kingdom as to himself'.

103 *ac idaw ynteu*: supplied in PKM as being necessary after *kystal*. The scribe's eye is assumed to have skipped from one occurrence of *ynteu* to the next. Cf. 141.

107 *wylldeu*: contraction of *wy yll deu* 'they two', cf. RB.

108 *hawlwr am dir a dayar*: *tir a dayar* is a legal phrase, as in the Privilege of Llandaf *hac dy thir hac di dair*. It was part of Manawydan's character as a *lledyf unben* (humble lord) that he was never *hawlwr tir a dayar* PKM 49.12.

109 *ssegur . . . gadu y ryngthunt wylldeu*: lit. 'leave between them both', i.e. 'stand aside, not interfere': the phrase occurs again in reference to a single combat between Gwydion and Pryderi, PKM 72. 27, where the non-combatants are also said to be *segur* PKM 73.7. *Segur* is from Latin *securus*, 'free from anxiety, unconcerned' then 'inactive, idle'.

112 *y gwr a oed yn lle Arawn*: W. J. Gruffydd points out that during his sojourn in Annwn, Pwyll is always either 'he' or 'the man who was in Arawn's place', but is never given his own name. For his deductions cf. Rh. 22 ff.

113 *yny*: in respect of time, 'until', but most commonly 'so that', like Ir. *co n-*.

115 *paladyr*: properly the shaft of a spear, as in PKM 88. 7 *yny neita y paladyr ohonaw, a thrigyaw y penn yndaw*, 'so that the shaft sprang out of him and the head remained in him'. Similarly WBM 487. 35 *penn y wayw a daw y ar y baladyr* 'the head of his spear will come from its shaft'.

117 *nit ytt oydwn i yn holi dim i ti*: apparently disingenuous, but cf. Rh. 39 for an explanation.

120 *ef a eill*: see *gallu*. 'It may be that. . . .'

122 *neut*: affirmative particle *neu* (cf. Ir. *no-*), *neut* before a vowel, and also, like *nyt*, *onyt*, when used as a copula form, irrespective of the following sound.

126 *canyt*: i.e. *can nyt*, 'since . . . not . . .'.

127 *a del*: the subjunctive after an indefinite relative with future reference, 'whoever comes'.

127 *y gymryt*: the lenition of *kymryt* implies the omitted pronoun (in WB) which RB supplies; 'it is right to receive him'.

127 *ar ny del*: 'whoever does not come'. *Ar* is the demonstrative pronoun which appears in *o'r a* 'of that which, of those who', and which is found only in association with the relative. Cf. WG 298, and *ar ny deryw o'r wled*, 'whatever of the feast has not been consumed' PKM 50.27.

129 *gwrogaeth*: cf. the use of *gwr* 573 as 'retainer, vassal, follower'. *Gwrogaeth* will then be a calque on homage.

133 *llawen wrth*: 'glad to see' (cf. Ir. *fáilid fri*), leading on to 'make welcome'.

133 *kilyd*: also with assimilation of the second vowel to the first, *kilid*, as here: cognate with Ir. *céile* 'fellow, companion, spouse', but early reduced in Welsh to the status of a pronoun 'the other'. Cf. WG 305–6. A similar development takes place in Irish.

135 *kygleu*: reduplicated preterite of *clybot*. Cf. WG 371–2.

140 *kerdet racdaw*: 'set out before himself', i.e. 'go forward, go on'. Similarly in Ir. with *ré*, as *do chuaidh sé roimhe*.

141 *ymwelet*: the WB *ymwlet* also occurs in PKM 37.10, but *ymwelet* as in RB and PKM 33.24 is the normal form.

141 *canis ry welsei ef wynteu ys talym. Wynteu hagen . . .*: *canis* is *can-ny-s* 'since . . . not . . . them'. The scribe's eye has jumped from one *wynteu* to the other. *Ys talym* is supplied from RB, which has *yr ys talym*; in such phrases WB seems always to have either *yr* or *ys*, but not both; cf. *ys blwydyn* 149, *yr blwydyn* 150.

146 *vely*: *v-* for *w-*, lenition of *gu-*, *gw-*. Similarly *vreic*.

148 *a hynny ny ordifnassei*: 'and that she had not been used to'. Note that RB has *nys gordyfnassei*, where *-s* repeats the preceding direct object. Similarly below, WB *ac attep ny chauas ef*, but RB *ac atteb nys kauas ef*.

150 *amgen . . . noc ar a uu*: 'otherwise than that which has been', with demonstrative *ar*. More natural in English, 'how different is his mood from what it has been'.

152 *dywedut parabyl*: 'utter a remark', cf. PKM 86.8.

155 *y gymmeint*: *kymmeint*, compound of *meint* 'quantity', Ir. *méit*, so 'an equal quantity, as much'; with the genitive pronoun, 'its equal quantity, as much as that'. The other construction with *a* 'as' follows, *kyfryw a hwnn* 'such as this'.

156 *ys glut a beth*: the lenition of *peth* shows that *a* here is not 'and' or 'with', but a doublet or by-form of *o* 'of'; cf. *cadarn a ungwr* 161, *ys iawn a beth* 177, *bychan a dial* 469. Cf. WG 401 and GPC s.v. a^4.

157 *meuyl im . . . or bu y rom ni*: 'shame upon me if there has been between us'. The strongly negative intention of the speaker has carried with it the connective particles, so that instead of *ae . . . ae* 'either . . . or' we have *na . . . nac* 'neither . . . nor'. *Or* is a contraction of the conjunction *o* 'if' with the perfective particle *ry*.

170 *diryued oed hynny*: 'no wonder!' *Oed* here, as often, is used with modal force, as a conditional, 'not-surprising would that be'. Cf. the modal use of Old Irish *ba*, Thurneysen, *Grammar* § 813.

171 *a doeth y gyuoeth ac y wlat*: 'came to his realm and to his country'; the *y* represents both the preposition *y* 'to' and the possessive *y* 'his', in modern orthography *i'w*. Similarly below, *anuon o pop un y gilid*, 'each sent to his fellow, to the other'.

174 *ny bu gystal . . . gyn hygaret . . . gyn hawsset . . . well*: lenition after *bu*. Note the copula order in which the complement precedes the subject.

182 *ot gwnn*: *ot* cannot be the prevocalic form of *o* 'if' here. It may, however, be equivalent to a later *os gwn* 'if I know it', so 'thou wilt not take it from us if I know it', i.e. 'I am sure that thou wilt not take it from us'. Cf. WG 444.

185 *y ryngthunt*: 'between them, with each other', i.e. Pwyll and Arawn.

189 *dwyn yn un*: 'bring into one, unite'; not, as in RB, *dwyn yn un dyd*, 'win in one day'.

190 *y gelwit*: *y* is both the preverbal particle *y*, *yd*, which precedes the verb when anything but the subject or object is placed before it (in this case the prepositional phrase *o achaws i drigiant . . . a gwledychu ohonaw . . . a dwyn . . .*), and also the object pronoun *y*: lit. 'that one called him', i.e. 'that he was called'.

192 *a threigylgueith . . .*: with these words begins the second section of the story. Note that they are almost the same as the opening words of the first section.

194 *y bwyta kyntaf*: the first sitting of the meal, at which the king and his officers and guests were served. At the second sitting the servants took their food. The text is more explicit in the third branch: *a guedy y bwyta kyntaf y nos honno, tra uei y gwassanaethwyr yn bwyta, kyuodi allan a orugant, a chyrchu Gorssed Arberth* PKM 51.18–21 'and after the first sitting that night, while the servants were eating, they arose and went out, and came to Gorsedd Arberth', just as Pwyll did.

195 *gorssed*: a mound or hillock. It was from this mound that Pryderi, Manawydan, Rhiannon, and Cigfa saw the mist descend upon Dyfed, and on this spot that Manawydan put an end to that enchantment, PKM 51.20, 61.15. It was from an unnamed *gorsedd* in Ireland that Matholwch first saw the giant with the cauldron and the wife (PKM 35.12), whom he later tried to destroy in the iron house. For this combination of mounds with the supernatural, cf. the Ir. *síd*, and grave-mounds in Old English and Norse literature.

200 *da oed gennyf pei ys guelwn:* 'I should be pleased if I might see it'. *Oed* is modal as above. With *pei ys guelwn* cf. *pei ass archut* 273. The vowel before *-s*(*s*) may be the conjunction *y* (see WG 349, 445), but in that case it would be difficult to explain why the infixed pronoun should take the *s*-form here, when it does not usually do so with *y*, or indeed with *a*. But cf. *Owein* note 137.

206 *ar uryt y neb a'y guelei*: 'in the mind of anyone who might see it', i.e. 'as it seemed to any observer'. There is no lenition after *y* (masc.) in this position, so we are free to take the pronoun as referring either to the horse or the rider.

207 *y ogyuuch*: similarly *y agoret* 530, 'corrected' to *yn*; *y ueichawc* 543; although the sense and mutation are the same as with *yn* introducing the complement, the form is actually the preposition *y*; see WG 439.

208 *ohonawch i*: so divided in the manuscript. Similarly in 486; in both cases RB has *chwi*, from which this *i* is reduced by loss of the lip-rounding and shortening of the double or long *ch* in unstressed position.

209 *pwy yw*: note the variation between this and the RB *pwy vo*, 'who she may be'.

210 *y uynyd*: 'up', lit. 'to a mountain': the RB *yn vud* 'dumbly' is an error for *yn uuud* 'obediently'. It is not easy to say whether this or the WB reading is the older.

211 *ual y gallei gyntaf*: 'as he could (at the) swiftest', i.e. 'as fast as he could'. *O pedestric* 'by walking, on foot'.

212 *pei uwyaf . . . pellaf*: 'the greater . . . the further'; note the use of the superlative in this construction in Welsh. *Pei* is the impf. sj. of *bot* used in some such sense as 'suppose it were'; similarly in 219 and 245. The tense may also be present, as in 292, where the pres. sj. *bo* is used in the same way.

215 *pedestyr*: from RB. From the examples given in PKM *pedestric* seems to mean 'the act of walking or going on foot, the power of so doing, fleetness of foot, pace or speed', the last being applicable to an animal as well as to a human being. Since the remedy is to fetch a horse and pursue Rhiannon on it, 'speed' will not do unless we restrict it to 'speed which can be attained on foot'. *Pedestyr* is unambiguously 'person on foot, walker' and this is what the context calls for. The WB reading will then be an accidental repetition of the preceding *pedestric*. Cf. the description of Gwalchmai in WBM 471. 39 *goreu pedestyr oed a goreu marchawc*.

216 *y march kyntaf a wypych*: see *gwybot*: 'the swiftest horse that thou knowest of'. The RB seems to have taken *kyntaf* in its more modern sense of 'first', and read 'the first horse that thou seest'.

220 *yr vn gerdet a dechreuyssei hitheu yd oed arnaw*: the sense is presumably the same as in *amgen urys gerdet nit oed genthi hi no'r dyd gynt* 241, *y cherdet hitheu nit oed uwy no chynt* 246, i.e. that her pace remained the same amble and yet she could not be overtaken however fast her pursuer galloped. *Arnaw* could refer to either of the horses, or to the pursuer, but the point is that Rhiannon went no faster, whereas her pursuer did. A simple correction would be *yr vn gerdet y dechreuyssei hitheu a oed arnei*, 'the same pace with which she had begun was upon her'. This is the meaning given by the translators, though all are rather free. Loth seems to make *arnaw* refer to Rhiannon's horse.

222 *ymchwelut yn yd oed Pwyll*: 'returned to where P. was'. Note the modernization in RB *hyt y lle yd oed P.*, 'to the place where P. was'.

225 *ryw ystyr hut*: *ystyr* is from Latin *historia*, and the development of the sense seems to be from 'a story' to 'a story which explains' to 'an explanation', and finally the modern sense of 'meaning'. For the intermediate senses cf. BR 4.28 *pa ystyr y'th elwir ditheu velly? Mi a'e dywedaf itt yr ystyr*. 'Why art thou so called?' 'I will tell thee why.' And he proceeds to tell a story about the battle of Camlan. Again WBM 499.36 *gouynnwys y gwyr y Arthur peth oed ystyr yr hwch hwnnw. Y dywawt ynteu, 'Brenhin uu, ac am y bechawt y rithwys Duw ef yn hwch'* 'the men asked Arthur what the history of that pig was. He said, "He was a king, and for his sins God changed him into a pig."' Pwyll means that there is some tale of enchantment which would explain the scene they have just witnessed if only they knew it. Cf. the meanings of Ir. *stair* ~ 'history, story, account; literal meaning or sense'.

234 *eiste*: see *eisted*, and cf. WG 180–1.

239 *daruot*: here used as a means of forming a preterite infinitive: *kynn ymgueiraw ohonaw* 'before settling himself', *kynn daruot idaw ymgueiraw* 'before it happened to him to settle himself, before he had settled himself'.

240 *neu ry adoed*: see *mynet*. Although *neu ry* also contracts to *neur*, the uncontracted form is sometimes found, as in *neu ry geueist gwbyl o'r a nodeist* 'thou hast obtained all that thou didst name' PKM 65. 8. Cf. also WBM 402. 26 and 404. 2 where *neu ry* corresponds to *neur* in RB. J. G. Evans reads *neir ry*, which is questioned in PKM; but as far as I can judge the letters *eir* are exactly the same as in *ymgueiraw* in the line above. It may be, however, that the same minim is to be read twice, first as the second stroke of *u*, and then as the upright of *r*, in which case the reading would be *neur ry*.

243 *yr araued*: equative of *araf*: cf. note on 21 above. 'Despite the slowness with which his horse proceeded', i.e. 'however slowly his horse went'.

245 *no chyt bei ar y gam*: the scribe of WB, not looking forward, wrote *no chynt* 'than before'. The correction in PKM gives the right sense 'than if he had been at walking pace'. For *ar y gam* cf. WBM 458.10 *or bu ar dy gam y dyuuost y mywn, dos ar dy redec allan* 'if walking thou didst come in, go out running'.

247 *cany welas ef*: the negative is transferred from the subordinate clause, 'for he saw that it was of no avail for him to pursue her'. Cf. WBM 502.1 *hyt nas gwydyat Duw was yn y byt ar y helw ynteu* 'so that God knows there was not a servant in the world in his possession', and 505.16 *hyt nas gwypei Duw y vn ohonunt ell pedwar allu mynet o'r lle* 'so that God knows that not one of the four of them would have been able to stir from the spot', where the tense and mood as well as the negative are transferred.

249 *a weleist i*: the verb and pronoun are not separated in the

manuscript. The pronoun *ti* is unstressed and the *-t t-* has become a single explosion instead of a double one or a long consonant. Although the normal form is *gweleist ti* the historical division is *gweleis ti*, for the *t* belongs to the pronoun and not to the verb. Cf. in the Juvencus englynion *ti dicones* 'thou hast made', with *-e-* for *-ei-*.

250 *ny thykya*: '"I have seen," he said; "it is no use. . . ."' Cf. *guelet a wnaeth na thygyei idaw* 269, 'he saw that it was no use'.

256 *mae yr yniuer*: 'where is the company . . . ?' For this use of *mae*, cf. *mae y mab* 479 'where is the child?', and *mae yr enu* 619 'what is the name?' WG 349.

266 *gadel y uarch y gerdet*: 'allow to his horse its pace', i.e. 'let his horse go at its own pace'.

268 *y gordiwedei*: 'that he would overtake her': *y* is both the conjunction 'that' and the infixed pronoun, 3 sg. fem.

271 *y gwr mwyhaf a gery*: 'the man thou lovest most'; to the English superlative adverb corresponds an adjective in Welsh. The construction is common to Welsh and Irish: cf. Ir. *biad is mó no chaithed* 'the food which he most ate', literally in Welsh *y bwyt mwyhaf a uwytteei*. Cf. *y wreic uwyaf a garaf* 320.

272 *oed llessach y'r march*: *oed* with modal force, this time past conditional, 'it would have been better for the horse if thou hadst asked this a while ago'.

274 *y rann . . . o wisc y phenn*: to be taken together, 'the part of her head-dress which . . .'.

276 *a pha gerdet yssyd arnat ti?*; cf. Gwydion's inquiry, *ba ryw gerdet yssyd ar yr hwch honno?* PKM 89.2, referring to the sow which every morning rushes out of her sty and disappears until nightfall, 'What does she do, how does she behave?' So here, 'What art thou doing?' to which Rhiannon replies 'Going about my business', playing upon the other meaning of *kerdet*. Alternatively Pwyll may be inquiring about the fact that she cannot be overtaken. She does not answer his first question, and she parries the second. Cf. also PKM 35.18 and WBM 436.39 and 473.33. Although the question is often used to open a conversation, the reply always treats it as a genuine request for information and not merely a formal phrase.

279 *pryt . . . o uorwyn . . . a gwreic, y wrth y ffryt hi*: 'countenances of maid and wife compared with her countenance'.

284 *Riannon*: Celt. *Rigantona*, 'the great queen'; cf. for the stem Ir. *rígain*. Cf. Rh. 98, 103–8. The ending *-on* from Celt. *-onos, -ona* occurs in other originally divine names, as Teirnon below, Amaethon WBM 480.13, Gouannon WBM 480.19, and Mabon uab Modron WBM 483.30.

285 *Heueyd Hen*: the form of the name, like the etymology, is uncertain. Both manuscripts have *Heueyd* here and in 285, 293; both have *Eueyd* in 303, 362; both have an isolated spelling, WB *Euey*, RB *Eveyd*

in 401; the remaining examples are attached to the *Heueyd* spelling in WB, but to *Eueyd* in RB.

285 *a'm rodi yd ydys*: 'and one is giving me'; 'and I am being given'.

287 *e wybot . . . e deuthum*: *e* for later *y*; first the preposition 'to', then the particle *y*.

291 *goreu yw gennyf i bo kyntaf*: 'the sooner the better in my opinion'. Note again the use of the superlative here. *Da yw gennyf*, lit. 'it is good with me', i.e. 'it is good in my opinion', 'I think it good', 'I am pleased with it'. Cf. Ir. *le* as in *is maith liom*. Cf. note 212.

294 *erbyn dy dyuot*: like archaic English 'against thy coming', i.e. 'in preparation for thy coming'.

299 *y trossei*: 'he would turn it', *y* = *y* and *y*. Cf. note 40.

302 *ar y ganuet marchauc*: 'as one of a hundred horsemen', i.e. he and 99 others. Similarly 338, 587, but the construction is sometimes used loosely with large numbers. Cf. Strachan, RC 28.207–8.

304 *a holl uaranned y llys wrth y gynghor ef y treulwyt*: 'and all the treasures of the court were expended according to his direction'. An interesting type of sentence in which both the object and an adverbial phrase precede the verb, the former being resumed in pronoun form, 'by his counsel one expended them'.

308 *y am hynny*: 'after that, apart from that', or perhaps 'apart from them'; in 424 'as well, besides': cf. *a guyrda y am hynny* PKM 29.8.

312 *kynted y neuad*: the upper end of the hall, the more honourable end in which to have one's seat, equivalent to the dais or high table of a college hall.

316 *dodwyf*: see *dyuot*, and cf. WG 364–5.

318 *neus*: the affirmative particle *neu* with infixed 3 sg. pron., 'he *has* given it'.

321 *y herchi hi*: 'to ask for her', i.e. *y* 'to' and *y* 'her' as shown by the prefixed *h*-.

327 *Gwawl uab Clut*: A. W. Wade-Evans has suggested (Archaeologia Cambrensis lxxxix 178) that this means 'Wall son of Clyde'. This would be a nickname, either comic or contemptuous, for a Briton from the North. According to Nennius, *Historia Brittonum c.* 23, the Roman wall was called *guaul* in British, which would be the cognate of Ir. *fál*. For *Clut*, cf. Altclut, *Annales Cambriae* s. a. 870, the British name for Dumbarton, whose Gaelic name means 'the fort of the Britons'. Elsewhere *Gwawl* is recorded as a female name; cf. Wade-Evans, *Vitae Sanctorum Britanniae* 118.

328 *derw*: cf. PKM 67.22, 83.1, 86.10; also *deryw*, from *daruot*, a perfect form, 'since it has chanced to thee to speak the word that thou hast spoken'.

330 *ni allaf ui arnaf*: 'I cannot for the life of me . . .'.

331 *mi a wnaf*: 'I will bring it about that . . .'. Cf. *mi a baraf* 66, 'I will cause', where RB has *mi a wnaf*.

342 *yn y seith cantref hynn*: Rhiannon speaks as if she were in Dyfed instead of the unnamed country in which her father's court lies.

344 *ouyn*: see *gouyn*.

344 *a uyd llawn dy got ti uyth*: there is no formal distinction between a direct and an indirect question; 'will thy bag ever be full', or 'whether thy bag will ever be full'. The latter is preferable here, the former in 380.

346 *ry dodet*: perfective form of the preterite impersonal, 'one has put', 'sufficient has been put herein'.

348 *el*: pres. sj. of *mynet*. Cf. WG 360, 365.

352 *diskynnent*: 3 pl. imperative, cf. WG 329. *Diskynnu am ben* 'descend upon, fall upon, attack'.

353 *madws oed y mi cael attep*: 'it is high time that I had an answer'. Similarly PKM 90.21 *madws oed y mi caffael iawn*.

354 *kymeint ac a ercheist . . .*: lit. 'so much as thou hast asked of that which may be in my power, thou shalt have it', i.e. 'so much of what thou hast requested as may be in my power . . .'.

357 *nit eidawaf y rodi*: see *adaw*, and cf. WG 381. 'I will not allow the giving of it', 'I will not let it be given.'

360 *kerdawd ryngthaw a'y gyuoeth*: lit. 'went between him(self) and his domain', i.e. he made the journey between the place where he was and his home; but the idiom will not bear translation.

371 *ro*: 3 sg. pres. sj. of *roi*, beside *rodi*. RB has the longer form *rodo*. Cf. WG 342.

390 *carchar*: from Latin *carcer*, but the meaning is not the usual 'prison' here, but rather 'fetters, bonds'. Each of those who had come with Gwawl was trussed up separately.

392 *ac mal y delei . . .*: this account of the game has the appearance of being two versions of the same event imperfectly integrated, unless, of course, the narrator found the incident so comical as to be able to bear repetitive elaboration. On the 'game' itself, cf. Rh. 54.

394 *chware . . . guare . . . guarywyt*: on the alternation of *chw-* and *gu-* cf. WG 29.

399 *nyt oed dihenyd arnaf*: 'it would be no (fit) death for me'. Similarly Manawydan, preparing to hang the mouse, says, *lledratta a wnaeth arnaf, a dihenyd lleidyr a wnaf inheu arnaw ef* PKM 62.22 'he has stolen from me, and a death fit for a thief will I execute upon him'.

405 *kedernit*: 'assurance', for the keeping of which *meicheu* are then demanded. The assurance is that the matter will be regarded as closed and no vengeance will be sought for the injury done. We read, however, in the third branch that Llwyd's motive in laying the enchantment upon Dyfed was to revenge the wrong done to Gwawl, with whom he had a pact of friendship. Manawydan is warned by this discovery to take some very necessary precautions against a recurrence PKM 64.7, 64.26–65.2.

413 *meicheu*: 'guarantors', 'persons to go bail for thee'. Observe the formal steps by which agreement is reached, and observance of that agreement secured.

414 *y neb a dylyer y kymryt y ganthaw*: 'those whom one is entitled to take from him'. The rank and number of his guarantors would vary with his own rank. Cf. the account in PKM 72.19 where Gwrgi Guastra and 23 sons of noblemen were taken as hostages from Pryderi when he made a truce with Math.

417 *y meicheu a aeth ar yr ammot hwnnw*: for *mynet* here, cf. *yny uo ryd y wyr y uynet drostaw*, 'till his men are free to stand bail for him'.

419 *ennein*: also *enneint* as in RB. The distribution is different with *pylgeint*, RB *pylgein*. The loss of final *-t* after *-n-*, as in the 3 pl. of verbs (cf. 606) is common in polysyllables, but the *-t* is generally retained in the literary language and in the spelling founded upon it. Cf. WG 323. The basic meaning is 'anointing' or 'ointment', but perhaps as a survival of Roman practice it means 'bath' in the medieval period. This secondary sense is less ambiguous in the description of the bath which Lleu was to take, PKM 86.26 and 87.24, and the *enneint* prepared for Gwydion and Gilfaethwy after their transformations is expressly associated with washing PKM 77.1. But as Gwawl was suffering mainly from bruises the primary sense may be more appropriate here.

421 *y attep y pawb o'r a'th ouynno di*: 'to give an answer to every one of those who may ask of thee', a reference to Gwawl's undertaking to satisfy the *eircheit a cherdoryon* who would expect gifts at the marriage feast. The usual prose construction with *gouyn* is to make the thing asked for the direct object, and the person from whom it is asked the indirect object with the preposition *y*. The construction here is well attested in verse, but looking forward to 431, we should perhaps prefer *o'r a uynno da*.

423 *y neuad ynteu a gyweirwyt*: 'the hall thereupon was set out'. *Ynteu* is the disjunctive 3 sg. masc. pron. 'he for his part, he on the other hand', which early develops into a particle of contrast or transition; it has done so already in this case, for *neuad* is fem. and would call for *y neuad hitheu*. Cf. WG 273.

432 *a hediw a pheunyd*: 'both today and every day'.

433 *gostec*: 'silence' for the announcement to be made. Among the officials of the court was the *gostegwr* whose business it was to call for silence. Cf. Laws, 24, 27.

434 *dangos*: usually 'show'; Ifor Williams suggests 'declare publicly', but the construction is a little awkward and some words may have fallen out after *dangos*,' to show (what they wanted)' or 'to declare publicly (who they were)'. What is wanted is either an intransitive verb, whence the suggested *ymdangos* 'appear', or an object for *dangos*.

436 *parhaawd*: from RB is better than *parhaud*, for the form is trisyllabic, like its verbal noun *parhau*. But cf. PKM 34.24.

445 *na gwr na gwreic . . .*; 'not a man or woman of them did Rhiannon allow to depart'. The RB is simpler, 'of these Rhiannon did not allow anyone to depart'.

449 *ac yn y dryded ulwydyn*: the beginning of the third section of the story, the loss of Rhiannon's infant son and her penance, with his restoration to his parents, and the end of his father's reign.

449 *dala trymuryt yndunt*: lit. 'hold depression in themselves', i.e. 'be disturbed, worried'. Cf. *goueileint a dellis yndaw* 574, and *dala kynuigen* PKM 58.17 'be jealous'.

450 *gwr kymeint a geryn*t: the equative corresponding to the construction in 271 and 320, 'a man whom they loved so much'.

451 *brawduaeth*: 'foster-brother'. Fosterage was a general custom of early Celtic and Germanic society, whereby sons were brought up, not by their own parents, but by relatives or friends. So Pryderi is put out to foster (*rodi ar uaeth*) with Pendaran Dyfed 633, and likewise Gwern in PKM 37.18. The children became attached to their foster-parents and supported them in later life, as Teyrnon's wife expected Pryderi to do, 584.

453 *wdom*: see *gwybot*, and cf. WG 353.

453 *na bydy gyuoet ti a rei o wyr y wlat honn*: *bydy* may be 2 sg. future or habitual present. They obviously could not know whether he was going to live as long as the rest of them, so that the habitual present is more likely than the future. Thus 'that thou art not of the same age as some of the men of this land' seems to be a polite way of hinting that Pwyll is not so young as he was, or as some of them still are, and that he ought to provide himself with an heir as soon as possible.

458 *oedwch a mi hynn*: 'put this off for me', i.e. 'grant me a respite in this matter'.

460 *wrth ych kynghor y bydaf*: 'I shall abide by your decision', 'I shall act in accordance with your advice'. Cf. PKM 50.19.

467 *pylgeint*: Latin *pullicantio* 'cock-crow'.

468 *edrych a orugant y lle*: 'they searched the place'. Cf. *edrych y wlat a wnaethant ford y buassei yr aeruaeu, a chael eur ac aryant, yny yt oedynt yn gyuoethawc* PKM 48.9, 'they searched the country where there had been battles, and found gold and silver so that they became rich'.

469 *neur golles*: *colli* is both transitive 'lose' and intransitive, as here, 'get lost'. The preterite *colles* is preceded by perfective *ry* contracted with the affirmative particle *neu*, 'surely the child is lost'.

472 *gellast*: most readers will take the presence of this animal for granted, but it may be a clue to the sources of the story. See Rh. 59–60.

474 *y hwyneb hitheu Riannon*: Rhiannon's name is a parenthetical

definition of the 'she' implied by the preceding words; 'her face', i.e. Rhiannon's.

465 *byrwn*: see *bwrw*, 1 pl. imperative.

476 *ni byd yn taered ni an chwech wrthi hi e hun*: cf. *bot wrth ych kynghor* above. Here we have the negative of the same construction, lit. 'the insistence of us six will not yield to her', i.e. 'our insistence will bear down her protestations of innocence'.

483 *neur diffetheeist du hun dy uab*: see *diuetha*, an example of the rare use of *ff* for *u* or *f* (= *v*), cf. *kyffranc* 505; the *-a* is part of the stem and undergoes the usual change of *-a-* to *-e-*; *du hun* beside *dy uab* shows assimilation of the vowel of *dy* to the *-u-* following. WG 307.

485 *na yrrwch geu arnaf*: see *gyrru*: 'do not force a lie upon me', i.e. 'do not accuse me falsely'. Cf. T. Lewis, *Glossary of Medieval Welsh Law* 185. For the words cf. Susanna in Daniel 13.42 (Vulg.).

487 *differaf*: vbn. *diffryt*. Cf. *kymeraf*, *kymryt*, and *adueraf*, *eturyt*.

488 *arnam ny hunein*: 'upon ourselves'; for this special form of the pronoun before *hun*, see WG 275.

488 *dyn*: 'a human being', 'anyone'. Cf. 627, where the reference is to Teyrnon's wife.

489 *dywettei*: see *dywedut*: 3 sg. past subjunctive, as shown by the unvoicing of *d* to *tt* before the *h* (originally *s*) of the subjunctive stem. Otherwise the imperfect and past subjunctive are indistinguishable. Cf. WG 328.

495 *kyflauan*: 'a shocking action, outrage, atrocity'; Efnissien uses the same word to describe his action in throwing Branwen's son Gwern into the fire PKM 43.22.

497 *plant a wnn i y uot idi hi*; a difficult phrase because of the lenition of *bot*. The usual meaning of *plant* is 'children', Ir. *cland*, which is normally construed with a plural pronoun so that we should expect *y bot*. It may be better to treat *plant* as a singular noun meaning 'offspring, issue', when *y uot* will be natural. A further point is that, whatever the exact meaning and grammatical status of *plant*, the evidence as far as Pwyll knew consisted of only one child, and this may have introduced an anomaly into the construction. Rhys suggested (*Outlines of Manx Phonology* 37 note 1) that *plant* might sometimes apply to a single child, as indeed its source in Latin *planta* would lead us to expect. In view of the similarity of *b* and *v* in the manuscripts it may be that original *bot* was read by the copyist as *vot* and written *uot* according to his usual custom. Cf. also Rh. 64 and note.

500 *athrawon a doethon*: 'magistri et docti' according to Mühlhausen. *Athro* may however be rather 'spiritual director, father confessor', as in WBM 452.37 where Kilydd's wife on her deathbed summons *y hathro attei*.

504 *a dywedut y pawb* . . .: 'and to relate the whole affair to every-

one who came (of those) whom she might suppose that he did not know it; and of those who would allow her to carry them, to offer to guest and stranger to carry them on her back to the court'. The sentence can hardly be translated without considerable rearrangement of this literal version. On the appropriateness or otherwise of making Rhiannon act like a beast of burden, see Rh. 58–64.

510 *Teirnon*: Celt. *Tigernonos*, 'the great lord'; cf. for the stem Ir. *tigern*: cf. Rh. 99. His cognomen is obscure; *twryf uliant* here, *toryf liant* in 637, *twr bliant* in WBM 464.14, all of which can stem from one early spelling. *Twryf* is 'noise', *toryf* is 'crowd' (Latin *turma, turba*), and *twr* is 'heap' or 'tower' (Latin *turris*); *bliant* is a material, sometimes translated 'linen', *lliant* 'waters, flood, sea.' 'Thunder of Waters' is suggested by Loth (p. 22), and this is elaborated in PKM into a reference to the noise of the Severn bore.

515 *gadu eppil*: the RB *cadw* makes nonsense of the phrase.

516 *peth a ellir wrth hynny*: 'what can be (done) about that?' On *peth* without an interrogative element, see WG 290.

521 *yn y lle*: 'straightway, immediately'. Cf. *yn y lle trannoeth kymryt kynghor* PKM 30.27, 'first thing the next morning they took counsel'.

523 *twrwf mawr*: a regular accompaniment of supernatural manifestations, cf. PKM 60.4 *nachaf twryf mwyhaf yn y byt.*

530 *dyuot cof idaw adaw y drws y agoret*: 'he remembered leaving the door open'.

531 *yn y gorn*: the *corn* was the swaddling clothes. Not apparently the same word as *corn* 'horn', although there would be some similarity in shape, but one meaning 'a roll or bolt of cloth'. Cf. Bulletin 1.109, 2.48.

533 *kryf yn yr oet a oed arnaw*: 'strong for his age'. Cf. *breisc yn yr oet oed arnaw* PKM 76.4, 'sturdy for his age'.

537 *mae ymma mab it os mynny, yr hwnn ny bu yt eiroet*: 'here is a son for thee, if thou wilt, a thing that thou hast never had'. To take *yr hwnn* in the usual way as a defining relative makes no sense here; it must be indefinite.

541 *dynnyon mwyn*: 'gentlefolk', a calque upon the English or French expression. Cf. RC 8.24 note.

542 *oed*: modal sense.

542 *mi a dygwn wraged yn un a mi*: 'I should take women into league with me'. The sequence is broken by the intervening *bei mynnut ti*: 'it would be a pleasure and delight to me, if thou wouldst agree to it, to take women . . .'.

545 *bedydyaw y mab o'r bedyd a wneit yna*: Cf. PKM 83.26 *ac y bedydyaw o'r bedyd a wneynt yna* 'and baptized her with the baptism which they used in those days'. The reference to this special kind of baptism is intended to forestall the objection that all this took place

in pre-Christian times. For the author, as for many people today, the important thing about baptism was the name-giving. It can hardly be maintained that there was a pre-Christian lustration rite, since Welsh uses a loan-word for 'baptize' instead of extending the sense of a native word, as in the case of Gothic *daupjan* or Old Norse *skíra*.

553 *am y adu o'e dwyn y'r dwuyr*: 'to be allowed to lead them to water'. The form *o'e* is less frequent in this text than *y*, but cf. WBM 470.20 *mi a ellynghaf genhadeu o'e cheissaw* 'I will send out messengers to seek her'. On the various forms having this same meaning, see WG 277.

563 *a chwedyl y wrthaw*: I read *y wrthaw* as in 564, *chwedlydyaeth y wrth Riannon*; cf. PKM 56.22 *chwedleu y wrth Pryderi nac y wrth y cwn*, and 88.19 *yny gaffwyf chwedleu y wrth uy nei. Y wrthaw* may refer to the foal or the boy. If the former, then perhaps 'and asks for it, and talks about it'; if the latter, there may possibly be a looking forward to Pryderi's part in the other three branches. Loth takes the phrase as meaning that the grooms were to report progress with the training of the foal, and this is certainly possible. It may be worth while to note that *chwedleu* often means 'news', and Teyrnon's wife may be looking to the time when they find out where the boy has come from.

566 *douot*: 'a find, something picked up by chance'. Similarly in WBM 473.33 *nyt oed uynych it caffel douot*, 'it is not often that thou hast picked anything up', referring to the ring which her husband says he has found.

571 *mab a that kyn debycket a'r mab y Pwyll*: 'a son and father so alike as the boy to Pwyll'. We should expect rather 'so alike as the boy and Pwyll' *kyn debycket a'r mab a Phwyll.*

574 *dellis*, see *dala*: *-ll-* from *-lį-* is a mere double *l*, not voiceless *l*, cf. *diollwch* 583.

574 *o gamhet idaw attal y mab ganthaw*: 'because of how wrong it was for him to keep the boy with him'.

575 *a phan gauas gyntaf*: 'as soon as he got'.

582 *elwissen*: from Latin *eleemosyna*, like English 'alms', but the pairing with *diolwch* shows that the sense must be something like 'gratitude' or perhaps 'reward' in this case.

584 *gwr mwyn*: also 625. Not as in *dynnyon mwyn* above, but in the ordinary sense of *mwyn*, 'kindly, good-natured'.

592 *emmyl*: old spelling of *ymmyl*.

593 *nac ewch bellach hynny*: *bellach* is cpv. of *pell* 'far', so 'further'; but here it has practically become a preposition 'past, beyond'. The rendering 'farther than that' is possible, however, for *no*(*c*) is sometimes omitted with *bellach*.

594 *uu hun*: cf. note on *du hun* 483.

600 *kylchaw Dyuet*: most of the revenue of a chieftain was in kind, but with the difficulty of transport it was more convenient that the

court in various groups should go on a circuit of the country during part of the year and consume the revenue on the spot. Cf. PKM 51.5 and 67.12 for other examples of rulers making a *kylch* in person, contrary to the evidence of the Laws in their surviving form.

606 *wnaethon*: see *gwneuthur*. For loss of *-t* in 3 pl. cf. *oedyn* PKM 29.10, *doethan* 47.4, *guelyn* 51.26, *wydyn* 91.3, and see WG 323–4.

607 *ardelw*: a legal term: *ar y hardelw* 'acknowledged by them, taken into their charge'.

614 *ny bo diheu gantaw hynny*: lit. 'with whom that will not be certain', i.e. 'who will not be convinced of that'.

616 *Pendaran Dyuet*: for this personage, who so abruptly enters the conversation, cf. Rh. 19, 34. If another tradition made him Pryderi's father his interference would be explained. *Taran* is 'thunder', but there is also a phrase in PKM 75.2 *yny uyd daran ewic* 'so that he becomes a good-sized hind'; *pendaran* might then be synonymous with *penfras* 'having a large head'. In the second branch we find Pryderi among the survivors of the expedition to Ireland (PKM 44.24), while Pendaran Dyuet was left behind as a *gwas ieuanc* with the regents whom Bendigeidfran appointed in his absence (PKM 39.4, 46.9)! Cf. now Fleuriot, *Dictionnaire des gloses en vieux Breton* 290.

616 *Pryderi*: the popular etymology appears in Rhiannon's words *escor uym pryder im* 'a casting off of my care to me': PKM quotes from RC iv 335 as a gloss upon *iactura*, the Breton *pritiri*, equated with *dam(p)num*. Here we have an even better sense 'loss', for the child has been lost to his mother since his birth, (although this is not how Stokes interprets it). Possibly we should read *escor uym pryderi* 'relief from my loss'. Pendaran Dyuet comments very aptly *goreu y gueda arnaw Pryderi* 'the name of Pryderi (i.e. Loss) suits him best'. The aptness of the comment rests on the probability of a pun upon *escor*, which also means 'give birth to'.

620 *a dodyssom ni arnaw ef*: similarly in the second branch, *y dodet ar y kymwt hwnnw Tal Ebolyon* 'that commote was called Talebolion'.

630 *meu*: the pronominal use, 'le mien'; *y meu uy hun* 'my own'.

630 *os ynteu a uyd*: future of *bot* with full force, 'if he lives (to maturity)'. W. J. Gruffydd sees a lacuna here, Rh. 18–19.

643 *cwpplaf o pob camp da*: 'most expert in every proper sport, exercise'. Cf. the positive, PKM 81.12 *yny oed gwbyl o bryt a thwf a meint* 'till he was perfect in form and growth and stature'.

645 *bu uarw*: 'he died'; Ir. *ba marb*.

648 *trychantref Ystrat Tywi a phedwar cantref Keredigyawn*: the form *trychantref* beside RB *tri chantref*, shows the composition form of the numeral, as in *trychant* '300', *tryfan* 'three-peaked'. Cf. also *pedryual* 'square' RBM 40.29 beside *pedwar*, and *pymoes y byt* 'the five ages of the world' beside *pump*. The three cantrefs are Cantref

Mawr, Cantref Bychan, and Cantref Eginog; the four are approximately the modern county of Cardigan.

650 *ar y kynnyd hwnnw*: either 'engaged upon that conquest' or 'settled upon that newly conquered territory'. Cf. *Breudwyt Maxen* in WBM col. 188. 12–15: *Pa amherawdyr bynhac a dryccyei yg wladoed ereill yn kynydu seith mlyned, tryckyei ar y werescyn* which supports the second alternative.

654 *y geing hon yma o'r Mabynnogyon*: both WB and RB have this reading. The word also occurs at the end of each of the other branches, but nowhere else does the final *-on* appear. A further difference is that the second syllable is always, except here, *-bin-*. The termination is probably an accidental repetition of the ending of *dyledogyon* which precedes, and which in the exemplar may have lain directly above.

ADDITIONAL NOTE

On the question of the date of *Pwyll* and some related points of interpretation in the text, e.g. the significance of *gwr*, *gwrogaeth*, the reader should now consult T. M. Charles-Edwards, 'The date of the Four Branches of the Mabinogi' in *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, session 1970, part II (London, 1971), 263–298. Dr Charles-Edwards, while sceptical about the value of the orthographic arguments used by Sir Ifor Williams, comes down in favour of a similar date of composition on what appear to be the sounder foundations of history and comparative Celtic law and institutions.

VOCABULARY

The arrangement of words in this vocabulary follows the order of the roman alphabet, and the words themselves appear in the same spelling as in the text, with the following exceptions:

(i) C and K are treated as one letter and placed under C.
(ii) where MS D represents a voiced spirant ɗ is printed, but the alphabetical order is not affected.
(iii) CHW- is treated as a separate initial after C.
(iv) initial U- is distinguished according as it represents U-, V-, or W-.
(v) mutated initial consonants are restored to their radicals, except where the mutation has become permanent.
(vi) certain words having prefixed Y or E (*y am, y ar, y gan, y gyt, e mysc, y rwng, y uelly, y wrth*), or prepositions (*yg kylch, o ulaen*), are entered under the second element.
(vii) parts of verbs are entered under the verbal noun, but cross-references are provided for the irregular verbs, except *bot.*
(viii) the personal forms of prepositions are entered under the simple preposition.

The indications of mutation induced by certain words in the initial of the word following, *len.* (lenition, or softening), *nas.* (nasalization), and *asp.* (aspiration) do not include the various circumstances under which *ll*, unlenited *r*, and *m* remain unaffected.

1. **a** (len.) vocative part. 29, 32, 39.
2. **a** (len.) relative part., who, which, that 5, 16, 23; also inserted before the verb when the subject or direct object precedes it, untranslatable 2, 5, 6. With infixed pron. objects, 1 sg. *a'm* 32, 56; 2 sg. *a'th* 53, 121; 3 sg. m. *a'y* 71, 126; 2 pl. *a'ch* 487.
3. **a** (len.) interrogative part. 281, 380; indirect, whether 344.
4. **a** (len.) by-form of *1. o*, *ys glut a beth* 156, *cadarn a ungwr* 161, *iawn a beth* 177, *bychan a ɗial* 469. See note 156.
5. **a**, see *mynet.*
6. **a, ac** (asp.) and 3, 8, 9; 4, 5, 6. With possessives, 1 sg. *a'm* 55, 285, 314; 2 sg. *a'th* 33, 351; 3 sg. m. *a'y* 95, 138, 189; f. 89, 474; m. *a'e* 115, 179; 1 pl. *a'n* 58, *ac an* 58R; 3 pl. *ac eu* 21. With art. *a'r* 71, 72, 76.
7. **a, ac** (asp.) with; after eqv. as; 11, 16, 38; 14, 20, 61. With possessives, 1 sg. *a'm* 46, 497; 3 sg. m. *a'y* 10, 131, 141; *a'e* 298, 395; 3 pl. *a'e* 450. With art. *a'r* 60, 207, 226.

achaws, achos m. cause, reason, 118; *pa a.*, why 154; *o a.*, because of 187, 566, *o'r a. hwnnw*, on that account 578.
adaw vn. leave, allow, let go 530; pres. 1 sg. *adawaf* 420, *eidawaf* 357; pret. 3 sg. *edewis* 446.
adeiladeu pl. buildings 77.
adnabot vn. recognize, know; pres. 1 pl. *adwaenwn* 414; fut. 2 sg. *adnabyꝺy* 74; pres. sj. 3 sg. *adnappo* 73, 208.
aꝺoeꝺ, see *mynet.*
aꝺurn m. ornament, adornment, show 76R.
adwaenwn, see *adnabot.*
ae, interrogative part.; *ae . . . ae . . .*, either . . . or . . . 395, 446.
aet, aeth, -ant, af, see *mynet.*
agoret a. open 530.
agori vn. open 528.
allan adv. out, -side; *o hynn a.*, henceforth 633; *o hynny a.*, thenceforth 184, 191.
am (len.) prep. about 26, 111, 274; on (of clothing) 367; for, on account of 470; concerning, as regards 287; *am pen*, upon 352, 388. Pron. forms, 1 sg. *amdanaf* 336; 2 sg. *amdanat* 340; 3 sg. m. *amdanaw* 403, 406, *ymdanaw* 567, *ymdanw* 367; f. *amdanei* 84.
y am (len.) prep. from about, off (of clothing); *y am hynny*, after that, apart from that 308, 424. Pron. form, 3 sg. m. *y amdanaw* 80, 391.
amgeleꝺus a. careful 642.
amgen adv. otherwise 99, 249; a. different 150, 241.
ammot m. condition(s) 416, 418.
ammouyn m. claim 406.
amouyn vn. inquire 566. Cf. *ymouyn.*
amser m. time 93, 229, appointed time 301.
amserach cpv. more timely, more appropriate 145.
an poss. pron. 1 pl. our 58R, 476.
angheu m. death 117, 122.
angheuawl a. mortal, fatal, deadly 116.
anglot m. disgrace, dishonour 38, 329.
annwyt f. nature, disposition 89.
anryꝺeꝺ mf. rank 31, 32, 41. Cf. *enryꝺeꝺ.*
ansawꝺ mf. appearance, form 55, 263, 572; *nit oes a. y mi*, I have not the means to, I am in no condition to 122.
ansyberwyt m. discourtesy, incivility 34, 35, 37.
anuon vn. send 185, 580.
anweꝺus a. dreadful, abominable 495.
anwoꝺ, anuoꝺ m. unwillingness; *o'm ha.*, against my will 285, 326.
anwybot m. ignorance, lack of good manners 33.
1. **ar** (len.) prep. on, upon; *arglwyꝺ ar*, *brenhin ar*, lord, king of; 2, 18, 126; *ar hynny*, thereupon, then 22. Pron. forms, 1 sg. *arnaf* 34, 47; 2 sg. *arnat* 30, 55; 3 sg. m. *arnaw* 36, 220; f. *arnei* 148,

erni 502; 1 pl. *arnam* 488; 2 pl. *arnawch* 486; 3 pl. *arnunt* 20, 173.
y ar prep. from upon, 1 sg. *y arnaf* 48; = *ar* 26.
2. **ar,** dem. pron. with rel. 127, 150. Cf. *o'r a.*
araf a. slow, leisurely 206; eqv. *araued* 243.
arall a. other, another, 12, 15, 56; pl. *ereill* 299. As pron. another 469, 471.
arch f. request, 316, 320, 373.
arch, archaf, archo, archut, see *erchi.*
archolleu pl. blows, wounds 198, 199.
arꝺelw m. *ar y harꝺelw wy,* under their care, in their charge 608.
arꝺurn m. adornment, show 76.
arglwyꝺ m. lord 42, 44, 125.
arglwyꝺes f. lady 163, 168, 276.
arglwyꝺiaeth f. rule, government 172, 181.
arhos vn. stay, stop, wait for 273; pres. 1 sg. *arhoaf* 272; impv. 2 sg. *arho* 272.
arlwy m. preparation, provisions (for a feast) 304, 321, 333.
aruchel a. big, tall 204.
arueu pl. arms, weapons 114, 519.
arwyꝺ m. sign, signal 351.
at (len.) prep. to, towards (motion in space), 22, 95, 214; pron. forms, 1 sg. *attaf* 159; 3 sg. m. *attaw* 28, 147, 532; f. *attei* 95, 500; 3 pl. *attunt* 445, 451.
athoeꝺ, see *mynet.*
athrawon pl. learned men, scholars 500. Sg. *athro.*
attal vn. restrain, prevent; fix (her gaze) 275; keep (back) 574, 577; pres. 3 sg. *etteil* 32.
atteb, attep vn. answer 421; m. answer 153, 287, 318.
attygaf vn. *attwyn,* take back; pres. 1 sg. *attygaf* 182; 2 sg. *attygy* 181.
atuyꝺ, *ac atuyd,* cpd. of *bot,* it is possible, perhaps 30.
auore, auory adv. tomorrow 438, *o'r dyd a.,* from tomorrow 58.
auwyneu pl. reins 244.
awn, see *mynet.*
awr, f. time, hour; *hyt yr awr hon,* till now 625, 633.
ay interrogative particle, is it . . .? 441, 535; *ay* . . . *neu* . . . *neu,* either . . . or . . . or 198.

bechan, see *bychan.*
bedyꝺ m. baptism 545.
bedyꝺyaw vn. baptize 545.
1. **bei,** see *bot.*
2. **bei,** see *pei.* WG 349, 445.
beichawc a. pregnant 543.
bellach adv. any longer 123; any further than, beyond 593.

beth, see *peth.*

beunoeth adv. each night 54.

beunyð adv. daily, each day 504.

bid, bit, see *bot.*

blwyð f. year; *yny oeð ulwyð,* till he was a year old 548; *kynn y ulwyð,* before he was a year old 549. WG 206.

blwyðyn f. year 57, 59, 99; pl. *blwyðyneð* 644; after numerals, *blyneð* 503.

bo; *goreu bo kyntaf,* the sooner the better 292. See note 212.

boð m. will, pleasure; *wrth y uoð,* according to his desire 435.

bogel mf. boss (of a shield) 113.

boneðigeið a. gracious, polite; spv. *boneðigeiðaf* 89.

bordeu pl. tables 85, 306, 424.

bot vn. be, occur, happen; *bot wrth,* submit to, with negative, overbear, bear down 460, 476; 120, 274, 279; pres. 1 sg. *wyf* 41, 44; 2 sg. *wyt* 29, 41; 3 sg. *y mae* 30, 61; *yw* 127, 196, 237; *oes* 72, 122, 126; *yssyð* 46, 108, 150; 1 pl. *yd ym* 457, 514; impers. *ydys* 285; fut. and habitual present, 1 sg. *byðaf* 70, 295; 2 sg. *byðy* 453; 3 sg. *byð* 11, 25; 1 pl. *byðwn* 411; 2 pl. *byðwch* 634; impf. 1 sg. *oyðwn* 117, *oeðwn* 169; 3 sg. *oeð* 2, 3, 16; 3 pl. *oeðynt* 12; impers. *oeðit* 599; impf. of habit and cond., 3 sg. *byðei* 212, 219, 379; 3 pl. *byðynt* 203, 234; pret. 2 sg. *buost* 174, *ry uuost* 325; 3 sg. *bu* 7, 175, 254; 1 pl. *buam* 230, *buom* 257; 3 pl. *buant* 261, *buont* 589; impers. *buwyt* 303, 364; plpft. 3 sg. *buassei* 172, 573, 607, *ry uuassei* 173; impv. 2 sg. *byð* 61, *bið* 236; 3 sg. *bit* 349, 351; 2 pl. *byðwch* 634; pres. sj. 1 sg. *bwyf* 59, 67; 2 sg. *bych* 57; 3 sg. *bo* 55, 57, 66; impf. sj. 3 sg. *bei* 98, 160.

bratteu pl. rags 366, 390.

brawduaeth m. foster-brother 451.

breich f. arm 115, 525.

breisc a. strong, sturdy; cpv. *breiscach* 549, eqv. *kyn ureisket* 551.

brenhin m. king 41, 44, 107.

brenhines f. queen 83, 86.

brethyn m. material, stuff 27.

briwedic a. wounded, injured 418.

broch m. badger 394, 397.

brys m. speed 212, 241.

bryt m. mind 4, 651; *ar uryt y neb a'y guelei,* in the estimation of whoever saw it 206.

bwrw vn. put, cast, throw (off), 17, 390; impv. 1 pl. *byrwn* 475; pres. sj. impers. *byryer* 343; impf. sj. impers. *byrit* 379.

bwyt m. food, meal 91, 256, 342.

bwyta vn. eat, feast 255, 426; m. service, sitting (of a meal) 194, 229.

bychan a. little, small 469, 531; f. *bechan* 332, 376.

bynnac; *peth bynnac* (*o*), whatever (of) 97; *pa bylyedawc bynnac* whatever nobleman 197; *pwy bynnac,* whoever 609.

byrit, byrwn, byryer, see *bwrw.*
byrr a. short; *ar uyrr,* quickly, instantly 384.
byt m. world 19, 510; *kynghor o'r byt,* any plan 471; *dyn yn y byt,* anyone at all 488.
byw a. alive; *ny byð byw ef o hwnnw,* he will not survive that 62.

cadarn a. firm, steadfast, strong 52, 167; *cadarn a ungwr y gydymdeithas,* uniquely steadfast in his fellowship 161.
cadarnhau vn. confirm, cement (fellowship) 184.
cadw vn. keep 168; impv. 2 sg. *cadw* 333.
cae m. brooch 446.
cael 199, **caffael** 180, **caffel** 515, vn. get, obtain, have; reach 218. Pres. 1 sg. *caf* 45; 2 sg. *keffy* 49, *kyffy* 45W; 3 sg. *keif* 407; 1 pl. *caffwn* 581; 2 pl. *kewch* 489; impf. 1 sg. *caffwn* 289; 3 sg. *caffei* 490; pret. 1 sg. *keueis* 162; 2 sg. *keueist* 167; 3 sg. *cauas* 153, 218; 1 pl. *caussam* 181; plpft. 3 sg. *cawssei* 566; pres. sj. 3 sg. *caffo* 331.
caeu vn. close 387.
caf, see *cael.*
caffael, caffei, caffo, caffwn, see *cael.*
calanmei m. Mayday, first day of May 513, 517.
1. cam m. pace, step 267; *ar y gam,* at walking pace 245.
2. cam m. wrong, injury 39, 498; a. eqv. *camhet,* wrong 574.
camp f. feat, exercise, sport 643.
1. can (len.) prep. with, only after **6. a,** 632, 647; otherwise *gan.*
2. can num. hundred, 38.
3. can, cj. since 328.
canawl m. centre, middle 339R.
canawon pl. pups, whelps 473.
canlyn vn. follow; pret. 3 sg. *canlynwys* 56.
cannyat m. permission, leave 420, 438.
cantref m. hundred (as a land division), district, province 2, 342, 646.
canu vn. sound, wind (horn) 9.
canuet a. hundredth; *ar y ganuet marchauc,* as one of a hundred riders 302, 338, 365.
canwelw a. pale, whitish 204.
canis, see *cany.*
cany, canyt (asp. len.) conj. (*can,* since, and *ny*(*t*), not); *cany* 247, 323; *canyt* 126; with infixed pronoun 3 pl. *canis* 141.
canys conj. since, for 119, 573. WG 443.
caplu vn. blame; impv. 2 sg. *capla* 163.
carchar m. bonds, fetters 390.
caredic a. beloved, popular 647.
carryeu pl. strings (of a bag) 349, 388.
caru vn. like, love; pres. 1 sg. *caraf* 320; 2 sg. *kery* 272; impft. 3 pl. *kerynt* 450; pres. sj. 2 sg. *kerych* 456.

carueiðrwyð m. affection 98, 101.
carw m. stag 15, 19, 23.
caryat m. love 148, 286, 638.
cassec f. mare 511, 515, 518.
cauas, caussam, cawssei, see *cael.*
cayat m. fastening; *dodi c. ar,* shut, fasten 534.
kedernit m. security, assurance 405.
kedymdeith, kedyndeith (167) m. companion 162, 603; pl. *kedymdeithon* 101.
kedymdeithas f. compact, bond of friendship 52.
keffy, keif, see *cael.*
keimat m. champion, hero 383.
keing f. branch 654.
keissaw vn. try 282; impv. 2 sg. *keis,* seek, look for 120, 410.
kelu vn. conceal, hide 492.
kerðet vn. walk, travel, go, ride, lead (of a road) 10, 589; pres. 1 pl. *kerðwn* 441; impft. 3 sg. *kerðei* 205, 243; pret. 3 sg. *kerðwys* 131, *kerðaub* 140, *kerðawð* 360; 3 pl. *kerðassant* 442. As noun, m. pace, speed 205, 263, *pa gerðet yssyd arnat?* where are you going? 276.
kerðeu pl. songs, poetry, music 90, 100.
kerðoryon pl. musicians, minstrels 404, 430.
kerennyð m. friendship, good will 40, 45.
kery, kerych, kerynt, see *caru.*
keueis, keueist, see *cael.*
keuyn m. back 95, 506, 596.
kewch, see *cael.*
kigleu, see *clybot.*
claerwyn a. dazzling white 20.
cleðyf m. sword 525; pl. *cleðyueu* 128.
cleisseu pl. wounds, bruises 480.
clusteu pl. ears 21, 22.
clwm m. knot 349, 387.
clybot vn. hear; impft. 3 sg. *clywei* 12, 522; pret. 1 sg. *kigleu* 610; 3 sg. *kigleu* 493, 567, *kygleu* 135; 3 pl. *clywssont* 564; pres. sj. 3 pl. *clywhont* 352.
coch a. red; pl. *cochyon* 21; eqv. *cochet* 22.
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cof m. memory, remembrance 102, *a dyuot c. iðaw,* and he remembered 530.
coffau vn. remember 628; impv. 2 sg. *coffa* 296.
colli vn. lose, be lost; pret. 3 sg. *colles* 469.
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1. corn m. horn 9, 26, 349.
2. corn; *yn y gorn,* swaddled, wrapped up 531.
coronawc a. crowned 41R.

corunawc a. crowned 41. See note.
cosp f. punishment 407.
cot f. bag 332, 340, 344. Cf. BBCS 18. 273–4 on *yg got, y got*.
craessaw m. welcome 371, 373. Cf. *crassaw, cressaw*.
craf a. keen, close 570.
crassaw m. welcome 278.
crauanc f. claw 523.
cressaw m. welcome 313.
cryf a. strong 533, 549.
cwbyl a. complete; spv. *cwpplaf*, most expert, accomplished 643.
cwbyl m. whole 461.
cwn pl. dogs, hounds 9, 10, 20. Sg. *ki*.
cwynaw vn. complain, lament 568.
kychwyn vn. set out, start; pres. 1 sg. *kychwynnaf* 438; pret. 3 sg. *kychwynnwys* 5.
kydymdeith m. companion; pl. *kydymdeithon* 10.
kydymdeithas f. friendship, companionship 134, 161, 180.
kyffes, f. confession 166, *ym kyffes y Duw*, by my confession to God 486.
kyflauan f. crime, outrage 495.
kyflym a. quick, swift 387.
kyfnot m. appointed time 439.
kyfranc, kyffranc (505) f. meeting, encounter, adventure, story 102, 165, 178.
kyfrwy m. saddle 240.
kyfrwyaw vn. saddle; impv. 2 sg. *kyfrwya* 259.
kyfryw a. of such a kind, such 156, 186, *sef kyfryw chware*, this is the kind of game 394.
kygleu, see *clybot*.
kylch; *yg kylch* prep. around; 3 sg. m. *yn y gylch* 532.
kylchaw vn. make a circuit of, make a progress through, a tour of 600.
kymeint n. so much, so great 450; *y gymmeint*, as much as that 155.
kymmell vn. compel, urge, spur on; pret. 3 sg. *kymhellaub* 269; impv. 3 sg. impers. *kymmeller* 128.
kymriw m. wound 198, 419.
kymryt vn. take, accept, receive, seize 127, 389, 410; pres. 1 sg. *kymmeraf* 408; pret. 3 sg. *kymerth* 139, 501; impv. 2 sg. *kymer* 216, 405, *kymmer* 455; 3 sg. *kymeret* 499; 2 pl. *kymerwch* 124.
1. **kyn** (len.) conj. with eqv. as, 175, 571.
2. **kyn** conj. although; *kyn ny(t)*, although not 37.
3. **kyn**, see *kynn*.
kynghor m. counsel, advice, plan, course of action 402, 409, 471; *wrth y gynghor ef*, at his behest 305.
kynhewi vn. fall silent 323.

kynn, kyn (290) prep. before 239, 461; *kynn no hynny*, before that 173.
kynnadyl f. meeting, tryst 58, 131.
kynnal, kynnhal vn. uphold, maintain, support 123, 630, 631; pres. 1 sg. *kynhalyaf* 629.
kynneðyf f. quality, peculiarity, property 196.
kynnhadeu pl. embassies; *gwneuthur k.*, make representations 494.
kynnhic, kynnic vn. offer 639, 506.
kynnwll m. gap, interval 240.
kynnyð m. expedition, conquest, campaign 650.
kynt cpv. a. swifter 224, sooner 265; adv. before, formerly 64, 143, *y dyð gynt*, the previous day 241.
kyntaf spv. a. first 99, 112; swiftest 216, 232; *ual y gallei gyntaf*, as fast as he could 211.
kynteð m. court, upper end of a hall 312, 369.
kynyðu vn. conquer; pret. 3 sg. *kynyðwys* 648.
kyrchu vn. approach, make for, go towards 75, 194; pret. 3 sg. *kyrchwys* 146, *ry gyrchwys* 77; 3 pl. *kyrchyssant* 233, 598; impv. 2 sg. *kyrch* 72; *kyrchu y bordeu*, sit down at table 85.
kysgu vn. sleep 54, 93, 146; pret. 1 sg. *kyskeis* 164, 536; *k. gan* = marry, 321, 359.
kystal eqv. a. as good as, as well as 64, 102, 174.
kyt conj. though 59, 63, 456; *no chyt bei*, than if he were 245.
kytsynnyaw (ar) vn. agree (to); pret. 3 sg. *kytsynnywys* 580.
kyuanneð m. habitation, inhabited place 71.
kyuarch guell (y) vn. greet 79, 312, 369; pres. 1 sg. *kyuarchaf i well it* 30.
kyuartal a. moderate, reasonable 373, 374.
kyuarwyð m. information, guidance, guide 60, *kymerwch ych kyuarwyð* inform yourselves, find out 124.
kyueðach f. carousal, drinking 90, 100, 146.
kyueir m. direction, part 4.
kyuelẏnet see 1. *kyn*, and *melyn*.
kyuerbyn a. opposite, bordering on 46; *kywerbyn* (*a*) level (with), opposite 238.
kyuodi vn. arise, get up 8, 194, 228; pres. 1 sg. *kyuodaf* 385; 3 sg. *kyuyt* 345, 381; pret. 3 sg. *kyuodes* 105, 210; 3 pl. *kyuodassant* 378; impv. 2 sg. *kyuot* 384.
kyuoet a. of the same age 453.
kyuoeth, kyuoyth (224) m. realm, domain 5, 46, 66; subjects 647.
kyuoethawc a. powerful 327, 345.
kyweiraf spv. a. trimmest, best equipped 82.
kyweiraw, kyweiryaw (305) vn. prepare, make ready, equip, set in order; pret. impers. *kyweirwyt* 81, 423.
kywir a. true, loyal 121.

kywiraw vn. make good, fulfil 296.
kywirdeb m. good faith, sincerity; *cadw k. wrth*, keep faith with 168.

chwaethach; *yn chwaethach a uei uwy no hynny*, much less what might be more than that 159.
chware m. game; *gwneuthur chw.*, play a game 394, 397.
chweblwyꝺ a. six years old 551.
chwech num. six 464, 476.
chwedlyꝺyaeth (y wrth) f. report, news (about) 564.
chwedyl f. news, report 493, 563 see note; pl. *chwedleu*, matters, subjects 299.
chwi pron. 2 pl. 123, 177, 208R. *chwitheu* 634.

da a. good 259, 333, 473; *da oed gennyf*, I should like 200, 556; as noun, m. goods, revenue 176, present, gift 431.
dabre impv. of *dyuot*, come; *d. ac ef*, bring him 259.
dadyl f. event, account, story 539.
dala vn. hold; pret. 3 sg. *dellis*, seized hold 574; *d. trymuryt*, grieve, be sad 449.
damwein m. accident, misfortune, occurrence 492, 568; *llawer d. a ꝺigawn bot*, much may happen 458; *a d. y gadei yr un y dwyn*, only by chance (i.e. rarely) would anyone allow himself to be carried 507.
dan prep. under, below; *dan y coet*, in the wood 9.
dangos vn. show 434, see note; pret. 3 sg. *dangosses yr yspardunen*, spurred, set spurs to 218.
darmerth m. preparations, provisions for a feast 321, 334.
darpar m. preparation 356.
darparedic a. made ready, spread (of a feast) 193, 294, 358.
daruot vn. happen; *kynn d. iꝺaw ymgueiraw*, before he had settled himself 239; perf. 3 sg. *can derw yt dywedut*, since thou hast said 328; come to an end, cease 605; pret. 3 sg. *daruu* 256, 437.
datkanu vn. relate, tell 179.
dayar f. world, earth 91; *tir a dayar*, land and territory 109, 382: perhaps 'land cultivated and uncultivated'.
dechreu vn. begin, start 9, 129, 520; pret. 2 sg. *dechreueist* 119; 3 sg. *dechreuis* 449; plpft. 3 sg. *dechreuyssei* 220; impv. 2 sg. *dechreu* 430.
deffroi vn. awake, wake up 467; pret. 1 sg. *deffroeis* 537; 3 sg. *deffroes* 478; 3 pl. *deffroyssant* 467.
del, delei, delych, delynt, see *dyuot*.
dellis, see *dala*.
delw f. form; *pa ꝺelw*, how 40.

derw, see *daruot.*
deu (len.) num. two 106, 107; f. *dwy* 130, 189.
deudroet dual. (two) feet 346, 382. Cf. *troet.*
deupeth dual. two things 198.
deuth, deuthum, see *dyuot.*
dewis vn. choose; impf. 1 sg. *dewisswn* 290; as noun, m. *dewis* (*ar*), choice (of) 289.
dewreð m. valour, bravery 189.
di pron. 2 sg. 40, 45, 53.
dial m. revenge, punishment 406, 469, 516.
diamheu a. certain, undoubted; *d. yw gennym,* we are sure 481.
diarchenu vn. take off someone's boots, disrobe 77, 78.
diðanwch m. entertainment, comfort 542.
diðestyl a. ragged, tattered 391.
didraha a. modest, unassuming 376.
dienyðyaw vn. put to death, execute 470.
dietiueð a. without an heir 451.
differaf pres. 1 sg. of *diffryt,* protect, save 487; pret. 2 sg. *differeist* 554, 558.
diffetheeist, see *diuetha.*
diffleis a. constant, unswerving 162.
diffygyaw vn. fail, cease; pret. 3 sg. *diffygywys y enw ef ar P.*, P.'s name fell out of use 190.
1. digaun, digawn 3 sg. pres., can, may 109, 458.
2. digawn m. sufficient, enough 346, 383, 406; *digawn yw gennyf i,* I am satisfied with it 416.
digrif a. pleasant, joyful; *y bu d. ganthaw,* he rejoiced 141.
digrifhau vn. delight, give pleasure 186.
digrifwch 144, 542, **digriuwch** 428, **digriwwch** 148 m. joy, pleasure.
diheny\u00f0, dihenyt m. (fit) death 400, 402.
diheu a. certain, sure; *ny bo diheu gantaw hynny,* who will not be sure of that 614.
dileith m. destruction, death, fate 517.
dilesteir a. unhindered, unimpeded 68.
dillat pl. clothes, clothing 340; *d. guely,* bedclothes 158.
dim pron. anything; with negative, nothing 69, 118, 281.
dioðef vn. suffer, allow; pres. 1. pl. *nys dioðefwn y gennyt,* we will not suffer it from you, i.e. we will not allow you to do it 457.
dioer interj. a form of asseveration contracted from *Duw a wyr,* God knows, 31, 487, 597.
diolwch m. thanks 180, 582; *diollwch gan,* gratitude from 583.
diruawr a. very great, immense 598.
diryueð a. not strange; *d. oeð hynny,* no wonder 170.
diskynnu (am pen) vn. descend (upon), attack; impv. 3 pl. *diskynnent* 352.

diskyr m. scream, shriek 527.
dissymyl a. unaffected, natural in manner; spv. *dissymlaf* 89; *disemylaf* 89R, see note.
ditheu pron. 2 sg. 51.
diuetha vn. destroy 595; pret. 2 sg. *diffetheeist* 483.
diuwyn a. unattractive, unlovely 279.
diuyrru vn. beguile, pass (time) 255.
diwall (o) a. provided (with); spv. *diwallaf*, best provided 91.
dodi vn. put, place 385, 518R, 534; *dodi llef*, blow a blast 388; pret. 1 pl. *dodyssom* 620; impers. *dodet* 346R, *ry dodet* 346, 383; plpft. 3 pl. *dodyssynt* 468; pres. sj. impers. *dotter* 381; impf. sj. impers. *dottit* 342; impv. 2. sg. *dot* 350.
doe, adv. yesterday 230, 257; *y uarchoges doe*, the lady (rider) of yesterday 236.
doeth, doethant, doethont, doethost, see *dyuot*.
doethon pl. wise men 500.
doi, see *dyuot*.
doluryaw vn. grieve, lament 611.
dos, see *mynet*.
dosparth m. discrimination, discernment 176.
douot m. prize, find 566.
doy, see *dyuot*.
drannoeth adv. the next day 65.
dros (len.) prep. over 115, 348, 386; for, on behalf of, pron. forms, 1 sg. *drossof* 420; 2 sg. *drossot* 405, 411; 3 sg. m. *drostaw* 411.
drwc m. evil, harm 487, 489.
drws m. door, doorway 528, 530, 531.
drwy (len.) prep. through, by means of 189, 253, 523.
drych m. appearance, form 138, 139.
drythyll a. well-fed, spirited 266.
dug, see *dwyn*.
duhunaw vn. awake 152.
duunaw (a) vn. agree (with); pres. 1 sg. *duunaf* 544.
Duw m. God 166, 484, 487; *y rof i a Duw*, between me and God, a common oath 38, 163.
dwg, see *dwyn*.
dwuyr m. water 553.
dwy num. see *deu*.
dwylaw, see *llaw*.
dwyn vn. bear, carry, bring 506, 518; *d. ruthyr*, rush 528; *d. yn un a*, bring into league with 543; *dwyn yn un*, bring together 189; pres. 1. sg. *dygaf* 166, 593; impf. 1 sg. *dygwn* 543; pret. 3 sg. *duc* 529; impers. *ducpwyt* 462, 464; impv. 2 sg. *dwg* 231, *dwc* 260; 2 pl. *dygwch* 122, 377.
dy (len.) pron. 2 sg. gen. 33, 36, 39; *du hun* 483. See note.
dyblyc m. folds 158.
dyð m. day 8, 143; *y dyð*, by day, during the day 98.

dygaf, dygwch, dygwn, see *dwyn.*
dygyuor vn. muster, gather 10; m. gathering, noise 304, 444.
dylyedauc m. noble 197, 345, 382; pl. *dyledogyon* 653.
dylyet f. right 117; *ual yd oeð d.*, as was proper 642.
dylyu vn. be entitled to, be obliged to; pres. 3 sg. *dyly* 126; pres. sj. 3 sg. *dylyo* 125; impers. *dylyer* 414; impf. sj. *dylyei* 31, see note.
dyn m. man, human being, as pron. anyone 56, 488, 627; pl. ***dynnyon mwyn***, gentlefolk 541.
dyret, see *dyuot.*
dyrnaut, dyrnawt m. blow, stroke 62, 116, 395; pl. *dyrnodeu* 480.
dyuodyat m. coming 143.
dyuot vn. come 4, 8, 13; pres. 2 sg. *doy* 276; impf. 3 sg. *doi* 102; pret. 1 sg. *deuthum* 288; 2 sg. *doethost* 536; 3 sg. *doeth* 6, 77; *deuth* 561; 3 pl. *doethant* 226, 253; *doethont* 452; pft 1 sg. *doðwyf* 316, 322; impv. 2 sg. *dabre* 259, *dyret* 339; pres. sj. 2 sg. *delych* 69, 135; 3 sg. *del* 125; impf. sj. 3 sg. *delei* 392, 396; 3 pl. *delynt* 79.
dyuynnu vn. summon 451; pret. 3 sg. *dyuynnwys* 499.
dywedut (wrth) vn. say, speak (to), mention 28, 252; pres. 1 sg. *dywedaf* 155; 2 sg. *dywedy* 154; 3 sg. *dyweit* 401; impf. 1 sg. *dywedwn* 543; pret. 1 sg. *dywedeis* 155; 2 sg. *dywedeist* 328; 3 sg. *dywot* 152, 162; impv. 2 sg. *dywet* 344; impf. sj. 3 sg. *dywettei* 489.

1. e (len. m.) pron. 3 sg. gen. mf., 9, 215, 247; esp. with *hun*, 24, 138, 325. Cf. **1. y.**
2. e (len.) prep. to 85, 93, 112; cf. **2. y.**
3. e preverbal part. 287; cf. **4. y.**
ebawl m. foal, colt 513, 520, 524; pl. *ebolyon* 518.
echtoe adv. the day before yesterday 257.
edeweis, see *adaw.*
eðewit mf. promise 296.
ediuar a. repentant; *ef a eill uot yn e. gennyf*, I may regret 120.
edrych (ar) vn. look (at) 18, 19; search 467; impv. 2 pl. *edrychwch* 617.
ef pron. 3 sg. m. 5, 11, 13.
eidawaf, see *adaw.*
eil a. second 63, 550.
eirch, see *erchi.*
eirchat m. suitor, suppliant 314; pl. *eircheit* 404, 434.
eiroet, eiryoet (88) adv. ever (of time past) 54, 176, 280. Cf. *yroet.*
eisseu m. lack, need 142, *rac e.*, to prevent me from starving 375.
eisswys adv. nevertheless 465.
eiste (234, 258) **eisteð** vn. sit 86, 144, 201; pret. 3 sg. *eisteðwys* 425; 3 pl. *eisteðyssont* 307, *eisteðyssant* 425; pres. sj. 3 sg. *eisteðo* 197.
eithaf spv. a. farthest, most distant 103.

eithyr prep. except, but 109.
el, elei, elem, see *mynet.*
elin f. elbow 526.
ellwng vn. unleash, let slip 9; *ellwg,* release 582; *e. y uarch wrth auwyneu,* give his horse its head 244.
elwissen f. gratitude 582. See note.
emmyl mf. side; *yn emmyl,* beside 592.
eneit m. life, soul, as a form of address, friend 313, 355.
eniuer m. host, company 141. Cf. *yniuer.*
enkyt m. while, space of time 262.
ennein m. anointing, bath 419.
enrydeð m. rank 308. Cf. *anrydeð.*
enw, enu (619) m. name 190, 546, 618.
enwauc a. famous, memorable 446.
enwi vn. call, name; pret. 2 sg. *enweist* 616.
eppil m. offspring 515.
erbyn prep. against, towards, to meet; *e. dy ðyuot,* in time for your arrival 294, *erbyn hanner dyð,* by mid-day 129, *erbyn pan elei,* by the time that he would go, in preparation for the time when he would go 563; *yn erbyn* 13, 559; 3 sg. m. *yd oeð A. yn y erbyn,* A. was there to meet him, was waiting for him 133; f. *yn y herbyn,* to meet her, towards her 209, 210.
erchi (y) vn. ask (of), beg (from) 316, 321; pres. 1 sg. *archaf* 375; 2 sg. *erchy* 374; 3 sg. *eirch* 333; impf. 2 sg. *archut* 273; pret. 1 sg. *ercheis* 354; 2 sg. *ercheist* 354; impv. 2 sg. *arch* 341; pres. sj. 2 sg. *erchych* 317; 3 sg. *archo* 63.
erchlas a. dapple-grey 26.
erchwyn m. edge of a bed 95.
erchwys f. pack (of hounds) 11, 13.
ereill, see *arall.*
erlit vn. follow, pursue 250.
escor vn. cast off, rid one's self of 615. See note 616.
eskyrn pl. bones 475; sg. *ascwrn.*
etiueð (454), **ettiueð** (455) m. heir; coll. offspring, descendants.
etteil, see *attal.*
eturyt, vn. restore 583.
etwa, ettwa adv. even now 287, yet 457.
eu pron. 3 pl. gen. 21.
eur m. gold 547.
eureit a. golden 204.
eurlestri pl. gold plate 92; sg. *llestyr.*
eurwisc f. garment embroidered in gold thread 80, 84.
ewch see *mynet.*

fenestyr f. window 524.

forð f. road 210, 235, 260.
furyf, furuf f. shape, form 138, 139; *pa f.*, how 45, 51.

gadel vn. allow, let; *g. y uarch y gerdet*, allow his horse to choose its own pace 266.
gadu vn. let go, leave, allow 109, 553, 577; pres. 1 sg. *gadaf* 559; 1 pl. *gadwn* 487; impf. 3 sg. *gadei* 507; impv. 2 sg. *gat* 405; impf. sj. 3 sg. *gattei* 251, 505.
galar m. sorrow, grief; *dyn uwy y galar yn y ol*, any one who regrets the loss of him more 627.
gallu vn. be able, be possible; as noun, m. strength, power, ability 249; pres. 1 sg. *gallaf* 330; 2 sg. *gelly* 49, 52; 3 sg. *geill* 120; impers. *gellir* 516; impf. 3 sg. *gallei* 211; pret. impers. *gallwyt* 492; pres. sj. 1 sg. *gallwyf* 51, 317; 3 sg. *gallo* 585.
galw vn. call; pres. impers. *gelwir* 649; pret. impers. *gelwit* 190, 195.
gan (len.) prep. with, by 409, 420, 438; *bot gan*, have 206; *cael gan*, receive from 490, 567; pron. forms, 1 sg. *gennyf* 120, 200; 2 sg. *gennyt* 175, *genhyt* 338; 3 sg. m. *ganthaw* 366; f. *genthi* 241; 1 pl. *gennym* 409, *gynnym* 409W; 3 pl. *ganthunt* 143.
y gan, from 242; pron. forms, 1 sg. *y gennyf* 278; 3 sg. m. *y ganthaw* 406; 1 pl. *y gennym* 182.
ganet pret. impers. of *geni*, be born 461, 558.
gat, gattei, see *gadu.*
gauael f. hold, grip 166.
geill, see *gallu.*
1. geir m. word, saying 96, 328, 622; *ni wybyðei neb un geir*, no one knew anything at all 513.
2. geir prep. by 524. Cf. *gyr.*
gellast f. stag-hound bitch 472.
gellir, gelly, see *gallu.*
gelwir, gelwit, see *galw.*
geu m. lie, falsehood 485, 610.
gilyð, gilið in the phrase *y gilyð*, (to) his fellow, (to) each other 185, 187; *hawlwr ar y g.*, claimant against the other 108, *llawen wrth y g.*, glad to see each other 133. Cf. note.133.
glut a. continual, assiduous 567; *ys glut a beth*, continually 156.
gogyuuch a. equally high; *yn o. a*, as far as, level with 207, 592.
gollwng vn. release, let go; pret. impers. *gollyngwyt* 412.
golwg m. look, gaze 275.
gommeð vn. refuse, grudge, stint; pret. impers. *gommeðwyt* 436; impv. 2 sg. *gommeð* 430.
gorchymyn (y) vn. command, order 562; commend, entrust, pret. 1 sg. *gorchymynneis* 555; plpft. 3 sg. *gorchymynnassei* 365.
gorðifnu vn. be accustomed to; plpft. 3 sg. *gorðifnassei* 149.

gorðiwes vn. overtake; impf. 3 sg. *gorðiweðei* 268.
goreu spv. a. best 283, 510; as noun, 585; *goreu bo kyntaf*, the sooner the better 291.
goreugwyr pl. principal men, chief followers 413.
gorffen vn. finish; impv. 2 sg. *gorffen* 119.
gormes f. oppression, tyranny 48.
gorsseð f. mound, hillock 195, 201, 231.
goruc, gorugant 3 sg. and pl. of pret. of *gwneuthur*, used with a vn. as a periphrasis for the simple pret. 8, 238, 244; 85, 261, 467.
gorweð vn. lie down; pret. 1 sg. *gorweðeis* 165.
gorymdeith vn. go for a walk 194.
goskeð m. form, appearance 55R.
gossot vn. strike; as noun, m. onslaught, onrush 112; pret. 3 sg. *gossodes* 113.
gostec m. silence; *dodi g.*, proclaim, call for silence 433.
goueileint pl. cares, anxiety, grief 574; sg. *goual*.
gouut m. grief, sorrow 610.
gouyn (y) vn. ask (of); pres. 3 sg. *gouyn* 344; impf. 3 sg. *gouynnei* 393, 396; impv. 2 sg. *gouyn* 413, 479; pres. sj. 3 sg. *gouynno* 421.
gwaet m. blood 474.
guahanu vn. separate, part 297.
gwallt m. hair 547.
gwarandaw vn. hear, listen to, pay attention to 401; impf. 2 sg. *guarandawut* 399.
guare vn. play 396, 397; pret. impers. *guarywyt* 398. Cf. *chware*.
gwareðauc a. submissive, quiet 127.
guaret (y ar) vn. rid (of) 48, take away, remove 274.
gwas(s) m. young man 311, man, fellow 175, servant 259, 260, form of address to a servant 236; pl. *gueisson* 78; *guas ystauell*, chamberlain 55, *gweisson y meirch*, grooms 555, 562.
guascu vn. press, squeeze 345.
guassanaeth m. service, usage 73.
guastat a. level 14, even, steady 206; *yn wastat*, continually 47.
guastrodyon pl. grooms 561; sg. *guastrawt*.
gweð f. form, appearance; *llyma weð*, this is how 45.
gweðu (ar) vn. suit, fit; pres. 3 sg. *gueða* 617; pres. sj. 3 sg. *gueðo* 618.
gwedy prep. after 151, 193, 229; cj. after, when 343.
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guely m. bed 94, 146.

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guerth m. value 38.
guerthuawr a. precious, valuable 447.
gwestei m. guest 506.
gwineu a. auburn, brown 311.
guir a. true 615, noun m. truth 401.
gwirioneð f. truth 489.
gwisc f. garment, clothing, dress 27, 80; *g. y phenn*, her head-dress, veil 275.
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gwleð f. feast 192, 333, 358.
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gwneuthur vn. do 120, make, bring about, play (game); pres. 1 sg. *gwnaf* 50; 3 sg. *gwna* 585; 1 pl. *gwnawn* 459; 2 pl. *gwnewch* 397; impf. 3 sg. *gwnai* 395; 3 pl. *gwneynt* 79; impers. *gwneit* 546; pret. 1 sg. *gwneuthum* 39, 136; 2 sg. *gwnaethost* 136; 3 sg. *gwnaeth* 88, 100, *gwnaet* 248W, *gwnath* 201W; 1 pl. *gwnaethom* 628; 3 pl. *gwnaethont* 448, 589, *gwnaethant* 86, 90, *gwnaethon* 606; impers. *gwnaethpwyt* 306; plpft. 3 sg. *ry wnaethoed* 495; impv. 2 sg. *gwna* 291.
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gwreic f. woman, wife 54, 203; pl. *gwrageð* 289, 371.
gwreika vn. marry 651.
gwreicða f. lady 578, 595.
gwrogaeth f. homage 129.
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gwyð m. presence; *yg gwyd*, prep. in the presence of 319.
gwylat vn. watch, guard 462, 519.
gwynn a. white; eqv. *gwynnet* 21.
gwyrda pl. gentlemen 104, 121, 319.
gyn, see *1. kyn.*
gyr prep. by, near; *gyr bron*, before, in front of; *gyr y bron*, before her 475; *gyr llaw*, beside 504; *geir y uwng*, by its mane 524.
gyrru vn. drive (off) 23, 35; *g. geu ar*, accuse falsely; impv. 2 pl. *gyrrwch* 485.
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harđ a. fair, handsome; spv. *harđaf*, finest-looking 82.
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hawlwr (ar) m. claimant (against) 108.
haut (-đ) a. easy 49; eqv. *ny bu gyn hawsset gennyt titheu treulaw*, you never thought it so easy to spend, i.e., you were never so generous in spending 175.
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2. **heb** v. says, said (reporting the actual words) 29, 42; *hep* 33, 35.
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hebrwng vn. lead, conduct; pret. 3 sg. *hebryghauđ* 71.
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heno adv. tonight 150, 321; *blwyđyn y heno*, a year from tonight 60, 293.
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yn herwyđ prep. in respect of, as regards 167, 570.
heuyt adv. also; after neg., either 118.
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hir a. long 151, 457, 589.
hitheu pron. 3 sg. f. 95, 170, 219.
hoedyl f. life 645.
hoff a. praiseworthy, famous; spv. *hoffaf*, best, most highly prized 640.
holi (y) vn. claim, demand (from) 117; impv. 2 sg. *hawl* 483.
holl a. whole 103, 126, all 91, 304.
hon(n) dem. a. and pron. f. sg., this, 58, 338.
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hun, hunan pl. *hunein*, pron. and a. self 416, 483, 488; own 24, 33.
hundyeu pl. sleeping quarters 75.
hut m. enchantment, magic 225.

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hwnnw dem. a. and pron. m., that 169, 330, 335.
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2. hwy cpv. a. longer 586. Cf. *hir*.
hygar a. affectionate, kindly 97; eqv. *kyn hygaret*, so amiable 175.
hyllt pres. 3 sg. of *hollti*, split 114.
hyn(n) dem. a. and pron. pl. these 342; *hynn o niuer*, such a (large) company as this 199; *yr hynn a*, that which 547; *ual hynn*, thus 28, 86.
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hynt f. way, path 69.
hyspys (gan) a. known, familiar (to) 572.
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3. i pron. 1 sg. 30, 33, 41.
4. i prep. in, with infixed pron. 1 sg. *i'm* 61; 2 sg. *i'th* 66, 72, 135. Cf. **1. yn.**
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iawn a. fair, just, proper 127, 401; *ys i. a beth*, it is fitting 177; cpv. *iawnach*, more fitting 631; spv. *yawnhaf*, most proper 621.
ie adv. yes, well 59, 65, 126.
ieuanc a. young; pl. *ieueinc* 78.
ieuengtit m. youth; *yn i. y dyð*, in the early morning 8, 429.
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llannerch f. glade, clearing 13, 15, 16.
llathreit a. shining 20, 84, 204.
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llawen, llawenn (68) a. glad; *ll. wrth*, glad to see 133, 303, 364; *yn llawen*, willingly, with pleasure 50, 237.
llawenchwedyl f. good news 622.
llawer m. much, a great deal 343; a. many 458; *llawer o luossogrwyð*, very many 567.
llawn a. full 344, 380; cp *llaunach*, 343, *llawnach* 379.
llawr m. ground 17, 115.
lle m. place, situation 58, 156, 404; *yn y lle*, straight away, immediately 521.
llef f. cry (of a pack of hounds) 11, blast, note (on a horn); *dodi llef* 350, 388.
llenn, llen f. mantle, cloak 532, 540.
llenwi vn. fill 379.
llessach cpv. a. more beneficial, better 273.
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llibin a. supine, neglectful 514.
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lloneit m. fill, fullness; *ll. y got*, the fill of the bag 341, 375.
llonyð a. pleased, content 254.
llonyðu vn. satisfy 404, 430; impf. impers. *llonydit* 434.
llonyðwch m. pleasure, contentment 428.
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lloski vn. burn 470.
llunnyaw vn. arrange, formulate; pret. 3 sg. *llunnyawð* 417; impv. 2 sg. *llunnya* 415.
lluossogrwyð m. crowd, multitude; *llawer o l.*, very many people 567.
llwyðannus a. successful, prosperous 188, 448, 646.
llwytlei a. brownish-grey, fawn 27.
llyma dem. here is, behold, 'voici' 16, 178, 403.
llyna dem. there is, behold, 'voilà' 71, 81, 326.
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llys f. court 3, 71, 91; pl. *llyssoeð* 91.
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maen m. stone, jewel 447.
maes m. field, plain 14, 251; *mays* 232.
maestir m. plain, level ground, open country 218.

maeth m. fosterage; *rodi ar uaeth at P.*, give to P. to foster 633.
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mam f. mother 463, 622.
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march m. horse 26, 115, 206; pl. *meirch* 553, 562; *meirych* 555, 639.
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marchogaeth vn. ride 563.
marchoges f. (female) rider 208, 236, 262.
marw a. dead; *ac y bu uarw*, and he died 645.
mawr a. big, great 26, 204; cpv. *mwy*, greater 35, 247, more 160; spv. *mwyaf* 269, 320, *mwyhaf* 272.
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meðwl m. mind, thought, mood, meditation 4, 150, 152, 169.
meðyant m. possession, power 72, 130, 355.
meðylyaw vn. think, reflect on, meditate 151, 279; pret. 3 sg. *meðylywys* 149, 160.
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melyn a. yellow; eqv. *kyuelynet* 547.
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mi pron. 1 sg. 29, 38, 52.
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milwraeth f. valour, strength 189; *m. . . ., kymeint ac ynot ti*, so much fight as in thee 482.
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2. **mwyn**; *yr mwyn* prep. for the sake of 271.
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mynnu vn. wish, intend, desire, be willing; pres. 1 sg. *mynnaf* 286; 2 sg. *mynny* 290; impf. 2 sg. *mynnut* 542; 3 sg. *mynnei* 5; pret. 1 sg. *mynneis* 286; 3 sg. *mynnwys* 640; *mynnawð* 651; plpft. impers. *mynyssit* 326; pres. sj. 2 sg. *mynnych* 324; 3 sg. *mynno* 431; *mynho* 596.
mynwgyl m. neck 27, 350.
mynychu vn. increase, grow frequent 568.
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2. **na, nac** (asp. len.) negatives the verb in answer, no 182, 208, 314; *nac ef*, no 535; cf. *sef*.
3. **na, nac,** neither . . . nor; *nyt . . . na . . . na* 511; *na . . . na . . . na* 55, 66, 406.
4. **na, nat** (asp. len.) conj. that not 55, 56, 67; 197; with infixed pron. 3 sg. *nas* 31, 505.
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neit f. bound, leap 267.
neithwyr adv. last night 157, 165.
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2. **neu, neut** affirmative part. 122, 210; with *ry*, *neur* 469, *neu ry* 240; with infixed pron. 3 sg. *neus* 318.
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1. **o** (len.), prep. of, from, consisting of, by means of 6, 19, 16, 128; expressing the agent with the vn. 179, 185, 302; with poss. pron. 1 sg. *o'm* 285, 326; 2 sg. *o'th* 281, 286; 3 sg. *o'y* 4, 231; with art. *o'r* 57, 86, 196; pron. forms, 1 sg. *ohonaf* 594; 2 sg. *ohonot* 159, 180; 3 sg. m. *ohonaw* 18; f. *oheni* 42; *ohonei* 455; 1 pl. *ohonam* 480; 2 pl. *ohonawch* 109, 208; 3 pl. *ohonunt* 108.
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oðieithyr prep. outside 503.
oðyma, oðymma adv. from here, hence 122, 441.
oðyna adv. then, thereafter 301.
oðyno adv. thence 197.
o'e prep. and pron., to . . . them 553.
oedi (a) vn. give respite (to), postpone; impv. 2 pl. *oedwch* 458.
oet, oed (291) m. tryst, appointment, meeting 61, 103, 107; *kynn dyuot cwbyl o'r oet*, before the whole of the time until the appointment had elapsed 461.
oet m. age; *cryf yn yr oet a oeð arnaw*, strong for his age 533.
ol m. track; *yn ol*, prep. after, behind 10, 26, 573; pron. forms, 2 sg. *i'th ol* 440; 3 sg. m. *yn y ol* 16; f. *yn y hol* 217, 266; *galar yn y ol*, sorrow at losing him 627.
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2. **pan** (len.) adv. whence 276.
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pedestyr m. walker, person on foot 215.
pedrein f. crupper 115.
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pendeuic m. prince, lord 2, 138, 171.
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pennaf a. chief, principal 282.
penyt m. penance, punishment 499, 594.
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peri vn. cause, bring about 433, 518; pres. 1 sg. *paraf* 66, 294.
perllan f. orchard 338, 365.
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ryδ a. free 411.
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seith num. seven 2, 342, 503.
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